The New-York Times.

VOL. XV......NO. 4471. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 24, 1866. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

HOOFLAND'S BITTERS.

THE GREAT STRENGTHENING TONIC,
(Not a Whisky Preparation,)
HOOFLAND'S
GERMAN BITTERS,
WILL CURE
DEBILITY! DEBILITY!
Resulting from any cause whatever.
PROSTRATION OF THE SYSTEM,
INDUCED BY
SEVERE HARDSHIPS,
EXPOSURE,
FEVERS,
OR
DISEASES OF CAMP LIFE.
SOLDIERS, CITIZENS,
MALE OR FEMALE,
ADULT OR YOUTH,
WILL FIND IN THIS BITTERS

a pure Tonic, not dependent on bad liquors for their almost miraculous effects.

DYSPEPSIA.
AND DISEASES RESULTING FROM DISORDERS OF THE LIVER AND DIGESTIVE ORGANS,
ARE CURED BY
HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS.

This Bitters has
PERFORMED MORE CURES,
GIVES BETTER SATISFACTION,
HAS MORE TESTIMONY,

has more respectable people to vouch for it, than any other article in the market.

We defy any one to contradict this assertion, and

WILL PAY $1,000

to any one who will produce a certificate published by us that is not genuine.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS,
WILL CURE EVERY CASE OF
CHRONIC OR NERVOUS DEBILITY,
DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS,
AND DISEASES ARISING FROM A DISORDERED STOMACH.

Observe the following symptoms resulting from disorders of the digestive organs:

Constipation, Inward Piles, Fullness of Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a lying posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, &c., Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil, and Great Depression of Spirits.

REMEMBER
THAT THIS BITTERS IS NOT ALCOHOLIC,
CONTAINS NO RUM OR WHISKY,
AND CANNOT MAKE DRUNKARDS,
BUT IS THE BEST TONIC IN THE WORLD.
READ WHO SAYS SO.

From Rev. Levi G. Beck, Pastor of the Baptist Church, Pemberton, N. J., formerly of the North Baptist Church, Philadelphia, at present Pastor of the Baptist Church, Chester, Penn.:

I have known Hoofland's German Bitters favorably for a number of years. I have used them in my own family, and have been so pleased with their effects, that I was induced to recommend them to many others, and know that they have operated in a strikingly beneficial manner. I take great pleasure in thus publicly proclaiming this fact, and calling the attention of those afflicted with the diseases for which they are recommended, to these Bitters, knowing from experience that my recommendation will be sustained. I do this more cheerfully, as Hoofland's Bitters is intended to benefit the afflicted, and is "not a rum drink."

Yours, truly, LEVI G. BECK.

From Rev. W. D. Seigfried, Pastor of Twelfth Baptist Church, Philadelphia.

GENTLEMEN: I have recently been laboring under the distressing effects of indigestion, accompanied by a prostration of the nervous system. Numerous remedies were recommended by friends, and some of them tested, but without relief. Your Hoofland's German Bitters were recommended by persons who had tried them, and whose favorable mention of these bitters induced me to try them. I must confess that I had an aversion to Patent Medicines, from the "thousand and one" quack "bitters," whose only aim seems to be to palm off sweetened and drugged liquor upon the community in a sly way, and the tendency of which, I fear, is to make many a confirmed drunkard. Upon learning that yours was really a medicinal preparation, I took it, with happy effect. Its action, not only upon the stomach, but upon the nervous system, was prompt and gratifying. I feel that I have received great and permanent benefit from the use of a few bottles. Very respectfully yours,

W. D. SEIGFRIED, No. 254 Shackamaxon-st.

From A. M. Spangler, Editor of the Culturist, No. 25 North 6th-st.:

PHILADELPHIA, July 15, 1865.

Some eighteen months since I was a severe sufferer from dyspepsia. I was not only unable to take plain food without suffering great distress, but had become so debilitated as to be almost unfitted for active business of any kind.

After trying a variety of so-called remedies, all of which proved worthless, I was induced, at the suggestion of a medical friend, to give Hoofland's German Bitters a trial. I accordingly purchased six bottles, which were taken in accordance with your directions.

The result was complete removal of all distressing symptoms, after eating or drinking, and a full restoration of strength, so that I now eat all ordinary kinds of food with impunity, and am able to attend to all the active duties of a large and arduous business as well as at any period of my life. The good effects of the bitters were manifested before I had taken the first bottle.

I have also used it in my family with the happiest results, and take great pleasure in adding my testimony to that of the many others who have been benefited by them. I find great benefit from the use of a bottle in the Spring and Fall. They not only create a vigorous appetite, but give a healthy tone to the stomach, by strengthening its digestive powers.

If the above testimony will be the means of inducing any who suffer from dyspepsia to give your bitters a trial, (when it, I feel confident, will give them relief,) it is at your service.

Yours truly, A. M. SPANGLER.

From Rev. E. D. Fendall, Assistant Editor of the Christian Chronicle, Philadelphia.

I have derived decided benefit from the use of Hoofland's German Bitters, and feel it my privilege to recommend them as a most valuable tonic, to all who are suffering from general debility or from diseases arising from derangement of the liver.

Yours truly, E. D. FENDALL.

From Rev. D. Merrige, Pastor of the Passyunk Baptist Church, Philadelphia.

From the many respectable recommendations given to Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters, I was induced to give them a trial. After using several bottles I found them to be a good remedy for debility, and a most excellent tonic for the stomach. D. MERRIGE.

From Rev. Wm. Smith, formerly Pastor of the Vincentown and Millville (N. J.) Baptist Churches, Philadelphia.

Having used in my family a number of bottles of your Hoofland's German Bitters, I have to say that I regard them as an excellent medicine, specially adapted to remove the diseases they are recommended for. They strengthen and invigorate the system when debilitated, and are useful in disorders of the liver, loss of appetite, &c. I have also recommended them to several of my friends, who have tried them and found them greatly beneficial in the restoration of health.

Yours, truly, WILLIAM SMITH,
No. 966 Hutchinson-st.

From Rev. Thos. Winter, D. D., Pastor of Roxborough Baptist Church:

DEAR SIR: I feel it due to your excellent preparation, Hoofland's German Bitters, to add my testimony to the deserved reputation it has obtained. I have for years at times, been troubled with great disorder in my head and nervous system. I was advised by a friend to try a bottle of your German Bitters. I did so, and have experienced great and unexpected relief; my health has been very materially benefited. I confidently recommend the article where I meet with cases similar to my own, and have been assured by many of their good effects.

Respectfully yours,
T. WINTER, Roxborough, Penn.

From Rev. J. S. Herman, of the German Reformed Church, Kutztown, Berks County, Penn.

RESPECTED SIR: I have been troubled with dyspepsia nearly twenty years, and have never used any medicine that did me as much good as Hoofland's Bitters. I am very much improved in health after having taken five bottles. Yours with respect, J. S. HERMAN.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.

See that the signature of C. M. JACKSON is on the wrapper of each bottle.

PRICE.
Single bottle $1, or a half-dozen for $5.

Should your nearest druggist not have the article do not be put off by any of the intoxicating preparations that may be offered in its place, but send to us and we will forward, securely packed by express.

Principal Office and Manufactory,
NO. 631 ARCH-ST.,
Philadelphia, Penn.
JONES & EVANS,
(Successors to C. M. Jackson & Co.,)
Proprietors.

For sale by druggists and dealers in every town in the United States.

H. T. HELMBOLD'S
DRUG AND CHEMICAL WAREHOUSE,
594 BROADWAY,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEPOT, NEW-YORK

WASHINGTON NEWS.

Debate in the House of Representatives on the Amendment to the Constitution.

Mr. Stevens Calls for the Previous Question.

Members Protest Against Cutting Off Debate, and the Call is Withdrawn.

An Excited and Somewhat Disorderly Session.

Speech of Mr. Jenckes in Opposition to the Amendment.

Effect of its Adoption on the Disloyal Element in the South.

Diversity of Opinion in Regard to its Expediency and Justice.

An Interesting Episode in the Galleries.

Debate in the Senate on the Bill to Enlarge the Powers of the Freedmen's Bureau.

SOUTHERN EMIGRATION TO MEXICO.

Correspondence Between Secretary Seward and Senor Romero.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Jan. 23.

THE DEBATE IN THE HOUSE.

This afternoon's session in the House was one of more than ordinary confusion, with a smart seasoning of excitement and disorder, sometimes amounting to turbulence. It was all about the proposed amendment to the constitution, reported yesterday by the Joint Committee on Reconstruction. This subject engrossed the attention of the House from a few moments after the opening at noon till near 5 o'clock in the evening. From the developments of the session it is clear that the doctors have failed to prescribe a specific remedy to cure the supposed wound on the body politic. Indeed, some Republican members argued this afternoon that the remedy prescribed by the committee was worse than the disease attempted to be cured, Mr. Jenckes for example, one of the most learned lawyers in Congress, in an effective speech argued that if this amendment was adopted, it would, when fully understood, cause rejoicing in the South where disloyalty is most to be found for the constitution, thus tinkered would enable the South Carolina rebels, if you please, to exclude Union men from voting. He opposed the measure because it was not based upon the principle of justice. A fundamental law like this should have in it the element of equality, which the proposed amendment had not, and if carried out we would find hereafter in Congress as many different kinds of constitutions probably as there are different States.

The opinions of the Republican members on the subject are as various almost as their countenances are dissimilar. Some who were at first blush yesterday in favor of the amendment, and ready to join Mr. Stevens in rushing it through on the previous question and without discussion, are now found among the clamorous Democrats, who demand time to think the matter over. Some have undergone an entire change of views, and now will vote against the resolution; and each member finds his own political idiosyncracy calls for a special modification of the amendment. Accordingly every one who has talked upon the subject this afternoon before taking his seat offered some kind of amendment or substitute. Several thought consistency was a jewel that would look well in the law, but could not see it in the report of the committee. Mr. Sloan was one of those whose position did assist him in discovering that precious gem in the resolution, and abjured the House therefore to reject it. The Democrats of course opposed the measure to a man, and of course they would oppose it, if for no other reason than because it was a measure coming from the Republican side of the House. Mr. Brooks probably gave the best reflex of the Democratic idea, when he charged that the whole thing was got up for buncombe and to give the negro the right to vote, leaving out other classes equally entitled to vote. Pursuing the argument against the proposition, because of its inconsistency, he asked Mr. Stevens why he did not include women. At this point he caused to be read a communication from a lady addressed to him, inclosing a petition for universal suffrage, including women, which the lady asserted Mr. Stevens had refused to present to Congress; and so Mr. Brooks, not to be out of fashion, concluded his remarks by offering an amendment which was to enable women also to vote.

Just here an interesting little episode occurred. In reply to a question from Mr. Stevens, Mr. Brooks, with some emphasis, said, "I prefer the women of my own color to the negro." This met with an immediate and very general round of applause from the galleries, two-thirds of the auditors being soldiers. Another round followed, which was checked by the Speaker's reprimand and admonishment that that hall was not the place for such demonstrations. The ladies in the galleries also took to the proposition very kindly, and agitated their handkerchiefs slightly towards sweet Mr. Brooks.

The diversity of the entertainment was further heightened by the ludicrous now and then, the most appreciable one being a sally from Mr. Garfield. Mr. Baker, of Illinois, having the floor, had yielded to one of his colleagues. Desiring to resume, Mr. Baker said—his manner and voice excessively theatrical—"Inasmuch as this proceeding is like to turn out something like the play of 'Hamlet' with *Hamlet* left out"—"Why, therefore, let *Hamlet* walk in," quickly put in Gen. Garfield. A general roar of laughter was the response from all parts of the house.

It was evident that there has been a mistake somewhere as to the temper of the House, as was in part shown this afternoon, when, at the opening of the session, Mr. Stevens made an attempt to drive the amendment to a vote by calling for the previous question. This called up a dozen or more members at once upon their feet, every one of them striving at the same time to be heard, and all protesting against this attempt to cut off discussion. Mr. Stevens hereat waxed somewhat wroth, and with an expression of ineffable disgust proclaimed that he was so much astonished at the conduct of this side of the House, meaning the Republican, that he would now withdraw the previous question, and leave the resolution to its fate. Thenceforward the debate was free, and the probability is that there will be a full discussion of the measure before the vote is taken, which may not occur for two or three days. Mr. Le Blond has the floor to-morrow.

SOUTHERN EMIGRATION TO MEXICO.

There has just been issued from the government printing office the message of the President of the United States, communicating to the Senate information in regard to plans to induce emigration of dissatisfied citizens of the United States into Mexico, and especially in regard to the plans of Dr. Wm. M. Gwin and M. F. Maury. A brief notice of the document has heretofore been published, and it may now be added, as a matter of interest, that on the 6th of February last Señor Romero addressed a letter to Secretary Seward, protesting in the most explicit and formal manner against the cession which the Ex-Archduke of Austria, Ferdinand Maximilian, has made, or is about to make, to the French Government of various States of the Mexican Republic. In February last, Señor Romero called the attention of Secretary Seward to the printed documents which accompanied his note, and which, he says, show not only the cordial understanding which existed, to the injury of the United States, between the insurgents against the government in Texas and the French who are waging war against the government of Mexico in Matamoras; but also the measures taken in concert, between the French and their agents on the one part, and the insurgents of Texas on the other, to resist the power of the national government of Mexico, sent with a view of recovering the post of Matamoras from the possession of the French.

Among the papers submitted by Mr. Romero is a letter from him to Brovique A. Mejia, who says before leaving Mexico he was shown the original letter from Napoleon to Marshal Bazaine, recommending Dr. Gwin's plan as submitted to him, and directing the Marshal to furnish the troops demanded by Gwin. The object, he says, is to colonize Sonora and other frontier States with veteran Confederates as a barrier to any aggression of the United States; and to then create a power always hostile, and, with the assistance of the French, sufficiently formidable to resist all attempts against Maximilian.

Secretary Seward, on July 13, 1865, thanked Señor Romero for communicating the important information, and informed him that the subject would receive the prompt consideration of this government, and that the proper measures would be adopted in reference to them. The Secretary accordingly wrote to Minister Bigelow, inclosing a copy of three intercepted letters, two from William M. Gwin and one from his son, showing that Dr. Gwin and his family are disloyal, that they are engaged in obtaining grants of universal lands in the states of that republic adjoining the United States, and that Dr. Gwin is to be the chief directing agent in working these mines; that a large accession of capitalists and emigrants in those States, from the rebels against the United States, is expected; that they assure the said Maximillian and the Emperor of France that their contemplated proceedings tend to promote Maximilian's success; that they regard their enterprise as injurious to the United States, and that they claim to have the patronage of the Emperor of the French, with assurances of military aid.

Mr. Seward adds: I have to request that you will submit a copy of this intercepted correspondence to M. Drouyn de Lhuys. You will frankly inform him that the sympathies of the American people are already considerably excited in favor of the Republic of Mexico, and that they are disposed to regard with impatience the continued intervention of France in that country; that any favor shown to the proceedings of Dr. Gwyn by the titular Emperor of Mexico or the Imperial Government of France with reference to those agents, will tend greatly to increase the popular impatience, because it will be regarded, perhaps justly, as imparting dangers to or at least as a menace against the United States.

M. Drouyn de Lhuys, in August last, replied to Minister Dayton, saying: As for France, she has on several occasions, and with entire frankness, stated her resolution to observe in all the internal questions which may agitate or divide the Union an impartial and scrupulous neutrality. We have nothing to offer as a pledge of our intentions but our word, but we deem the word of France a guarantee which will satisfy any friendly Power, as we ourselves are satisfied with the word pledged to us by the Federal government to remain strictly neutral with regard to affairs in Mexico.

In November last Senor Romero addressed a letter to Secretary Seward transmitting to him a copy in English of the so-called five decrees of the Ex-Archduke of Austria, in which he names Mr. F. Maury, a declared enemy of the United States, an honorary consulator of the State and Imperial Commissioner of Colonization; and J. B. Magruder, also a declared enemy of this government, as chief of the Colonization Land Office. Maury has been authorized to establish agencies in the States of Virginia, North and South Carolina, Texas, Missouri, and California, and the Cities of Mobile and New-Orleans, which plainly shows they only think to get men from the South, and precisely from those States where there are malconcontents against the government. It is a very significant fact that not one single agency is established in the Northern States which were faithful to the Union of this government during the late civil war.

Secretary Seward, Dec. 21, informs Señor Romero that the documents have been duly considered by this government, and shall hereafter receive the attention to which they are justly entitled.

THE FREEDMEN'S BUREAU.

The bill to enlarge the powers of the Freedmen's Bureau again occupied the Senate to-day, eliciting considerable debate. During the course of which, Senator Fessenden, in reply to some remarks of Mr. Saulsbury of Delaware, claimed that there was in reality no difference in aim between the President and the party that elected him, and that there could not be, although gentlemen of the opposition were hissing at the President, as did the serpent into the ear of Eve, trying to beguile him from the paths of rectitude and turn him against his real and true friends. He claimed that neither the President nor his party had yet done anything to alienate them from each other, and as yet neither of them can blame the other for past acts.

Some lively sparring occurred during the debate on the subject of a division of parties. Senators Hendrick, Davis, and others of the Democratic ilk, having expressed different views of the pending bill, Senator Trumbull took occasion to admonish them of the danger of disruption, which he thought would be imminently disastrous, on account of the small numbers of their party. The bill was cleared of some amendments, and will probably come up for final action to-morrow.

DELEGATION OF COLORED PEOPLE.

The delegation appointed by the colored people of this District, Maryland, South Caralina, Florida, Mississippi, Illinois, Maine, New-Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut, is in Washington, composed entirely of colored men, to urge equally before the law for all American citizens without regard to color. Having acted upon the present without organization they met last evening and organized for concerted action. George T. Downing, who represents the six New-England States, was elected President, Lewis H. Douglass, of Maryland, son of Frederick Douglass, Secretary, and John Jones, of Illinois, Treasurer.

It was stated that William Whipple, of Pennsylvania, Frederick Douglass, of New-York, J. M. Langston, of Ohio, with delegations from Virginia, Georgia and Wisconsin, representing their several States, would be in Washington.

An invitation from Maj.-Gen. O. O. Howard, of the Freedmen's Bureau, requesting an interview with them at his bureau, was accepted, and 10 o'clock this morning was appointed as the time for the interview. The views of the several delegations were made known. They are unanimously and uncompromisingly opposed to the colonization or massing of colored persons in any place in or out of the United States. They wish for the continuance of the Freedmen's Bureau, with an enlargement of its powers. They desire unqualified franchise for the colored citizens, so long as that shall be, as at present, the general rule in the States. While they cherish no resentful or even unkind feelings toward the States lately in rebellion, they are opposed to their being allowed political power in the councils of the nation until they shall have given practical evidence of their adoption in spirit of the Amendment to the Constitution by abolishing their legislation in favor of a privileged class; which they maintained would be justified for the security of the government, because said States rebelled in support of class legislation.

Gen. Howard has received an official communication from Gen. Tillson, Assistant Commissioner for the District of Georgia, inclosing the letters of Maj. Hastings and Mr. J. Davison, agents for the bureau. They say that in Decatur County the freedmen have gone to work with their former masters, and the latter feel greatly encouraged. In Mitchell County the white people seem to be as poor as the blacks, and the freedmen have nearly all left. In Baker and Dougherty Counties there is a demand for freedmen. Homes and good wages can be obtained from three hundred to four hundred hands. The planters these are in high spirits, and say the freedmen really act as though they were going to work. In Greene and Oglethorpe Counties, the agent met with much opposition and discouragement at first from both whites and black, owing to the obstinancy of the negro, and the careless, despondent disposition of the farmers. But having called meetings of the feedmen, at which the agent exhorted them to enter into contracts, and counselled them to cultivate good feelings, the result has been that nearly all are now employed and doing well. Most of the farmers entered on the new year more cheerful and hopeful than they had anticipated. The contracts on the larger farms are generally made for a portion of the crops, from one-fourth to one-half; one-third, however, being the usual rate.

THE BRITISH SHIP ADMIRAL CONDEMNED AS A PRIZE.

The Supreme Court of the United States has delivered an opinion in the case of the late ship *Admiral*, a British ship, with a cargo of salt and coal, which was captured by the United States steamer *Alabama*, Dec. 18, 1861, about thirty miles off Tybee Island, while standing in for the port of Savannah, and was taken to Philadelphia and there libeled as a prize.

The government asserts that the vessel was liable to condemnation under the rule of the law of prize, which prohibits a neutral vessel, having knowledge of the blockade of a particular port, from sailing upon a destination to that port, with the intention of inquiring at the station of blockade relative to the continuance thereof, and that such vessel taken upon a voyage prosecuted with that intent, will be presumed in a prize-court to have intended to violate the blockade.

That the vessel should be condemned because there was a supposition in the clearance taken in Liverpool of the actual primary destination of the ship in connection with her near approach to the blockaded port of Savannah, and the circumstances attending her attempt to enter that port afford no conclusive evidence of a premeditated and fraudulent intention to break the blockade.

That the claimants had notice of the blockade before sailing, and required no further notice from the blockading vessels.

That the blockade still existed at the time of the arrival of the *Admiral.*

The Supreme Court has affirmed the decree of condemnation, sustaining the position taken by government.

MARRIAGE OF MRS. STEPHEN A. DOUGBAS.

Mrs. Stephen A. Douglas was this evening married to Major Robert Williams, U. S. A., at her residence, corner of New-Jersey-avenue and I-street. The ceremony was performed by Father Lynch, of the Catholic Church, in the presence of a small and select circle of friends of both parties.

SOLDIERS AND SAILORS' CONVENTION.

The Soldiers and Sailors' National Convention now in session here, adopted a petition to-day asking that Congress raise the pensions of private soldiers to $15 per moneh. Gen. Butler addressed the convention this evening, and Gen. Banks will speak to-morrow night. The objects of the convention are the promotion of the interests of the disabled loyal survivors of the great rebellion.

RECEPTION AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

The reception at the White House this evening was one of the most agreeable of the season. In point of gaiety and brilliance of costumes, it surpassed the previous evening receptions of the ladies of the Executive mansion, and in number of visitors was equal to any. The distinguished personages present comprised members of the Supreme Court, Diplomatic Corps, members of the Cabinet, Senate and House, officers of the army and navy, and the several wives and daughters of all these. Of private citizens of worth and respectability there was a goodly representation. The President joined the company about 9 o'clock, and remained until the close of the reception hour.

DEATH OF DR. COOLIEDGE.

Information has been received here that Surgeon Richard H. Cooliedge, United States Army, died yesterday in North Carolina, where he has been on duty for some time. Dr. Cooliedge was long a resident of Washington, and was a son-in-law of Commodore Morris.

THIRTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

SENATE...TUESDAY, Jan. 23.

RELIEF OF SEAMEN.

Mr. Grimes introduced a bill to amend the act for the relief of seamen and others on the books of vessels lost or wrecked at sea, which allows compensation to officers of the navy and Marine Corps for personal effects lost in action with the enemy, not to exceed one month's sea pay; provided that no loss prior to April, 1861, shall be paid. It also provides that the bounty money paid to any seaman or marine enlisting in the navy by a State or the United States shall be deducted from his prize money.

COLLECTION OF SOLDIERS' CLAIMS.

Mr. Wilson, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported, without essential amendment, the bill introduced by him to restrict the expenses of collecting soldiers' claims against the government.

COLORADO.

Mr. Sumner gave notice of the following amendment to be proposed to the bill for the admission of Colorado, as a proviso:

Provided, That this act shall not take effect except upon the fundamental condition that there shall be no denial of the elective franchise or any other rights on account of color or race; but all persons shall be equal before the law, and the Legislature of the State, by a solemn public act, shall declare the assent of the State to this fundamental condition, and shall transmit to the President of the United States an authentic copy of such assent whenever the same shall be adopted, upon the receipt of which he shall by proclamation announce the fact; whereupon, without any further proceedings on the part of Congress, this joint resolution shall take effect.

THE SALE OF POSTAGE STAMPS.

Mr. Dixon gave notice of an intended amendment to the sale of postage stamps and stamped envelopes on credit, as follows;

That whenever it shall become expedient in the opinion of the Postmaster-General to substitute a different kind of postage stamps from those now in use, he shall be and he is hereby authorized to modify the existing contract for the manufacture of postage stamps so as to allow the contractors a sum sufficient to cover the increased expense, if any, of manufacturing the stamps so substituted.

The amendment was ordered to be printed.

THE EIGHT-HOUR LABOR SYSTEM.

Mr. Riddle, (Dem.,) presented the petition of artisans in the employ of the United States, asking for the adoption of the eight-hour system, which was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

PETITION FOR RELIEF.

Mr. Cowan presented the petition of citizens of Allegheny County, Pennsylvania, asking for pensions for the relief of the families of the victims of the recent explosion of the Allegheny Arsenal.

CALIFORNIA MINERAL LANDS.

Mr. Conness presented the protest of the California Legislature against the survey and sale of mineral lands of the United States, as provided for in a bill recently offered by Senator Sherman.

Mr. Sherman said the object of the bill referred to was not understood. It was chiefly intended to give to the miners a permanent title to the lands. He thought the memorial ought to be referred to the Committee on Public Lands; and it was so referred.

THE RECIPROCITY TREATY.

Mr. Harris, of New-York, presented the protest of citizens of St. Lawrence County, N. Y., against the renewal of the Reciprocity Treaty; which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

THE PUBLIC PROPERTY AT POINT LOOKOUT.

Mr. Wilson, from the Military Committee, reported against the joint resolution authorizing the sale of public property at Point Lookout.

Mr. Cresswell inquired why the committee had come to this determination.

Mr. Wilson said the War Department had advised the action taken by the committee.

Mr. Cresswell asked that action on the subject be postponed, and it was so ordered.

POST-OFFICE AT ST. PAUL.

Mr. Ramsey offered a bill to provide for the appointment of a commission to erect and purchase a site for a Post-office at St. Paul, Minnesota.

THE FREEDMEN'S BUREAU.

The bill to enlarge the powers of the Freedmen's Bureau was called up.

Mr. Saulsbury took the floor. He had not intended when he came to the Senate this session to participate in the debates relating to slavery, but the Senator from Illinois (Trumbull) had said the other day, that there was a necessity in Delaware for the operations of this Bureau. On the 3d of March last, Congress passed an act to establish the Freedmen's Bureau. It was not deemed necessary then to extend the operations of this bureau to States not in rebellion, although war raged in the land. But as success has crowned the persistent friends of the negro race, these aggressive movements have become more rapid and more extensive. Although the Freedmen's Bureau, as originally established, was only intended, according to its provisions, to extend to the States in revolt, yet we cannot shut our eyes to the fact to what an extensive bureau it is bound to become. I shall enter into no computation of the cost which the country has already incurred in the support of that bureau. One thing we know, and that is that hundreds of thousands of the negro race have been supported out of the Treasury of the United States, and the white people of this country are taxed to pay that expense. For the first time in the history of the country has the thing occurred that the great mass of the people have been taxed to support in idleness a class of people too lazy and too worthless to support themselves.

Look around at these galleries at any time of the day, and you will see the beneficiaries of this bureau crowding them and listening to the debates of this body. How many of the honest, hard-working white men of this country are there who can afford to come to the City of Washington and sit day after day, week after week, and month after month listening to your deliberations? They cannot afford to do it, but under the protective care of this Freedmen's Bureau your galleries can be crowded every day with negroes listening to your deliberations, but doing nothing to support themselves, and being supported out of the taxes levied upon the whole people of this country. The bill under consideration proposes to enlarge the powers of the Freedmen's Bureau. It does enlarge them wonderfully. I think I can demonstrate mathematically that this bill gives to the President of the United States and to those connected with the discharge of the duties of the bureau, the power of spending at least $250,000,000. It cannot be the intention of the friends of the bill that such an enormous expenditure shall be incurred. But we are to look at what may be the result of this bureau going into operation to ascertain what the expense may be, and we are not to consider that those intrusted with the discharge of the duties of the bureau will not incur this expense.

Mr. Saulsbury then reviewed the different sections of the bill, alleging that it gave patronage, to a dangerous extent, to the President, as well as incurring immense expense upon the country. It provided for an agent of the bureau in every county. There were sixteen hundred and seventy-eight counties in the United States. In every one of these an agent, at $1,500 a year, would come to $2,514,000. Seventy-two clerks, or assistant commissioners, at $1,200 a year, would cost $86,400, and 3,242 clerks for agents, in addition to all these, making a total for officers alone of $7,314,200.

Mr. Saulsbury then reviewed the course of the Republican party since it came into power, contrasting the present condition of the country with its condition before the election of Mr. Lincoln. He believed that legislation of the character now under consideration would result in the election of the Democratic party and Democratic majorities in both Houses of Congress. All he would say to the Democratic party was for it to stand firmly by its principles.

Mr. Fessenden said that the Senator from Delaware had said that a continuance of the kind of measures now under consideration would very soon put the Democratic party in possession of both halls of Congress. He did not know that he should hesitate to do what he believed to be right and proper, even in view of such a calamity as the accession of the Democratic party. If he really believed that such a consummation was really to come about, he did not know but he might hesitate a little. But he did not apprehend any such result was so near at hand as that it ought to influence his action in measures that he thought proper and just. Let us look back at the condition in which we found ourselves at the close of a great war brought upon us by the Democratic party. The great mass of the Democratic party, the leading portion of it, was the Southern portion. I do not say that all the Democrats were in favor of bringing on the war. I acknowledge that a very great portion of them have proved themselves to be good and true patriots, as good and true friends of the country as any set of men; but I do say that the support which the Democratic party gave to the South in all its measures of aggression was a degree of encouragement, without which I do not believe the war would ever have occurred. That has been my opinion always, and I have no hesitation in expressing it now. If the war was brought upon us by the South itself, and a result has followed which may be grievous to them for a series of years, it is not for them to complain. They initiated the war and drove us to the necessity of preventing, and if the result is disastrous, and continues to be oppressive so far as the necessary measures are concerned, they have themselves to thank for it and cannot complain of the Congress of the United States. If the Democratic party as a party, in its previous course, is responsible for the condition of things that exist in any degree, it is not for that party, as a party, to complain of the measures which may be found necessary at present. They also have taken the consequences of their action to a certain extent, and I think they ought to be silent upon everything which is a natural and inevitable result of the consequence for which they are responsible.

Mr. McDougall objected to the arraignment of the Democratic party. The Democrats, he said, had been maintainers of the Union from the commencement of the trouble to the last. They had maintained the Union with their blood and treasure.

Mr. Fessenden said that he made a distinction between the rank and file of the Democratic party, and the leaders who acted in advance of the party. Many Democrats had shown themselves lovers of the country, the great mass of them fought bravely to sustain the Government in a manly and patriotic way. We hear a great many threats of disruption of the Union party; of the overthrow we are about to experience; of the good time coming for those who are not now having the most agreeable time in the world. Perhaps it may come; it is not for me to say that it will not. Perhaps the great party which has control of the country at the present time will commit such errors that the people will get tired of it, and wish for a change. Nothing is more natural. The possession of power for a long time is apt to make men careless, if not corrupt; and it is a good thing in a republic that the people can change and do change their rulers. But let me say that I hope the party in power will continue there long enough to set things right, so that when there is a change there will not be so great a capacity for evil as there would have been if we had not got into power. We will endeavor to strengthen the country if we cannot strengthen ourselves. As good patriots, we will do what we can for the public good while we remain in power, and will not be frightened by the threats that we hear made.

Mr. Fessenden then spoke of the bill under consideration, and in conclusion referred to the subject of reconstruction. He had noticed that some gentlemen were a little anxious to discuss this matter before they had the benefit of the facts that the special committee might be able to state and the conclusions to which they might finally come. That was a matter for every gentleman to judge by himself and for himself; but there was one thing upon which he wished to say a word. Senators had, in the course of debate, chosen to talk a great deal about the policy of the President and the policy of Congress. I cannot understand why the gentlemen of the other side of the House and gentlemen of the same way of thinking on this side of the House should be so very anxious to get up the idea that there is a collision of opinion between the President and Congress. We have all sorts of rumors, wherein the wish is father to the thought. One day we hear that such a Cabinet Minister is to be turned out or to resign; this day something else is being done—the President has said this or that—he means to ostracize those people who will not support his policy, &c., &c. Such rumors are without the slightest foundation, except in the wish of those who invent them. Mr. Fessenden would say to all who wished such a state of affairs to come about, not to flatter themselves with any such idea. He had not as yet seen the slightest indications, nor did he expect to see any. Even supposing there was a difference of opinion to a certain extent as to the time and manner of accomplishing a great work, which all desire to see accomplished at the earliest possible day, did it follow, because of this difference of opinion, that there was to be the collision that was talked about. He knew very well that men hung around the White House and endeavored to persuade the President that those who ought to be his best friends were not doing their best to sustain him. But they paid the President a poor compliment when they intimated that he was not keeping watch on those matters himself. There is no collision, said Mr. Fessenden; I say it for much or little, for the benefit of the country. The President has done nothing that his friends complain of, and his friends have done nothing that he can complain of. As Commander-in-Chief of the army, he had appointed Provisional Governors in the South; but he had not attempted to do anything which, under the constitution, belonged to Congress to do. In conclusion, Mr. Fessenden said he desired a full restoration of the Union as speedily as possible. He was opposed to the imposition upon any people designed to form a part of the government of degrading conditions of any kind; he would not degrade the South in any way.

Mr. Hendricks (Dem.) replied to the allusions of Mr. Fessenden to the conduct of the Democratic party. That party had stood firm by the constitution. When the South seceded it left the Democratic party. The Democratic party had always held that the domestic institutions of the States were not under Federal control. To violate the constitution of the United States was crime, not courage.

Mr. Davis, (Dem.,) said he had always been a Whig, and had always been opposed to the Democratic party. But the questions which used to divide the parties had gone by, and there were now questions upon which they agreed. They were the preservation of the right of *habeas corpus*, trial by jury, the subordination of the military to the civil power, and obedience to the constitution in every respect. He was now with the Democrats on all these questions as opposed to the Republicans.

Mr. Johnson said the constitution did not give power to Congress to buy land for the purpose mentioned in the bill. Slavery having been abolished, those who were formerly slaves were now citizens, and we had no more authority to provide homes for black than for white citizens.

Mr. Creswell stated that he had been informed on the best authority that there were on the eastern shore of Maryland combinations against the freedmen of the State. He mentioned two cases in which colored soldiers had been waylaid, and one of them killed by men belonging to these combinations.

Pending the discussion of the above subject, Mr. Henderson offered a joint resolution to amend the constitution so as to prohibit any State from withholding the elective franchise from citizens on account of color.

The Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

A CENSUS FOR THE PRESENT YEAR.

On motion of Mr. Grinnell, it was resolved that the Select Committee on Reconstruction be instructed to inquire into the expediency of providing by law for taking a census of the United States during the year 1866, and report by bill or otherwise.

STATE RIGHTS.

Mr. Henderson offered a series of resolutions, declaring that the constitution and the government were ordained and established by the people, and not by the States in their individual character; therefore the doctrine of State Rights strikes at the foundation of all government; no State or States can, by the constitution or laws, secede or withdraw from the Union; by such efforts they destroy all their rights and privileges, and the government over the territory reverts to the United States; all the territory of Texas ought, under such rules and regulations as Congress may prescribe, be set apart to the use of the colored people of the United States; the welfare of both races demands that the colored people should be set apart from the whites. The resolutions were committed to the Committee on Reconstruction.

DEBATE ON THE PROPOSED AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION.

The House proceeded to the consideration of the proposed amendment to the Constitution of the United States, in relation to the apportionment of Representatives and direct taxes.

Mr. Jenckes suggested that the amendment said nothing about a property qualification. South Carolina, for instance, might require a qualification of fifty acres of land or the payment of a tax. There would be no discrimination on account of color in that State; yet the basis of representation would be the same.

Mr. Stevens replied, no matter whether the State cut out white or black, the representation would be diminished to that extent.

Mr. Farnsworth—But suppose the black man does not own real estate?

Mr. Stevens—Then the amendment operates.

Mr. Brooks, (Dem.,) wished to know whether the one hundred thousand Asiatics or coolies in California and Oregon and those who are going into Nevada and the Territories are excluded.

Mr. Stevens replied that he understood that Asiatics are excluded by the laws of California on account of race from the elective franchise, therefore that State to this extent would be curtailed of representation.

Mr. Brooks asked why exclude the Indian? Is he not a man of color?

Mr. Stevens replied Indians not taxed are excluded by the constitution.

Mr. Brooks—But why not include them?

Mr. Stevens—They are tribal, and have their own separate governments.

Mr. Brooks—Why not embrace them all while you are making a liberal constitution?

Mr. Stevens—We have not done so because the gentleman and his friends would make objection.

Mr. Sloan, of Wisconsin, asked Mr. Stevens to withdraw his demand for his previous question, as he desired to offer an amendment.

Mr. Stevens—I cannot do it, and insist on the previous question.

Mr. Baker, (of Illinois, in a persuasive tone)—I appeal earnestly and kindly to the gentleman from Pennsylvania to yield the floor for a very few minutes. [Applause.]

Mr. Stevens—The gentleman is too polite; I cannot do it. [Laughter.]

Mr. Baker—I submit whether it is entirely proper to put through an amendment to the constitution, and refuse a word of debate or one moment to raise an objection. As for myself, I protest against this course.

Mr. Stevens—I have only suggested what I have thought it our duty to do if the amendment is to pass the House. I have only submitted the question to the House. If the House desire to delay they can do so by refusing to sustain the demand for the previous question.

Mr. Baker—Why not allow five or ten minutes' debate?

Mr. Stevens—It is not for me to say. I submit the question to the House. I think we ought to pass this joint resolution to-day.

Mr. Farnsworth—I submit that we have the five or ten minutes' debate. [Voices—"Say ten."] If that is not allowed, then I hope the House will vote down the previous question.

Mr. Bromwell, of Illinois—Gentlemen are not satisfied. There is a disagreement about the interpretation of the resolution.

Mr. Stevens—I will give the gentleman (Mr. Farnsworth) an opportunity to move a ten minutes' debate.

Mr. Voorhies, (Dem.)—That is too much time. I suggest two minutes. [Laughter.]

Mr. Chandler—I propose an amendment—two minutes.

Calls of order from the Republican side.

Mr. Stevens—I am so much astonished at the exhibition on this side of the House, that I withdraw the demand and leave the question to the House.

Mr. Blaine, of Maine, said that having originally proposed the Constitutional Amendment, of which the pending proposition was the re-draft and substance, he desired to say a word on the matter before the vote was taken. He desired to reaffirm his assertion in regard to the effect of the suffrage basis as between the States of New-York and Pennsylvania, attempted to be controverted yesterday by the gentleman from New-York, (Mr. Conkling). He stated on the authority of the eminent Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means (Mr. Morrill,) that it would give a net gain of five members to New-York; and the tables submitted by the gentleman from New-York himself admitted a net gain of four. That was enough, "not so deep as a well, nor so wide as a church door, but enough," certainly, for Pennsylvania. But while the gentleman from New-York adduced facts apparently in support of the suffrage basis, he was cordially in favor of the pending measure, resembling, in this respect, the waterman in Pilgrim's Progress, who got his living by rowing earnestly one way while steadily looking the other. Mr. Blaine stated that another objection to the suffrage basis would be found in the fact that the moment Representatives are apportioned among the States in that way, they will necessarily be distributed within the States on the same basis, and a strife of locality is at once started in all the States where the male population of one section might be greater than that of another. Such strifes would be most mischievous in their effects and tendencies. He spoke further in support of the amendment and against the basis of suffrage. The loyal States should not quarrel among themselves, nor should any one seek to get an unfair advantage of the other.

Mr. Kelly offered an amendment to the pending resolution, as follows;

Provided further, That this article shall not be construed to affect the power of Congress to regulate the qualifications for electors for the most numerous branch of the Legislatures of the several States.

Mr. Donnelly spoke in favor of the resolution. It would do away with the rotten borough system of the country. It would reduce the representation in Congress to a basis of perfect equality. If men had no voice in the government, other men should not sit in Congress pretending to represent them. An oppressed race should not be represented by their oppressors; and it was mockery to say that a man's enemy should be his agent, and elected by his enemies, as would be the case if white men of the South represented black men in Congress without the blacks being allowed to vote. He could not see how a Northern man could refuse to vote for this bill, as it was a measure of justice for the North and would increase its power without doing injustice to any one. It was claimed that this measure would induce the South to let the negroes vote. He did not believe this. The hope of future political power was a very remote and vague feeling. The antipathy to the negro was direct and pressing. Politicians eager for office and power might be willing to do this, but the great mass of the people are not office-holders, nor do not follow their passions and prejudices. Moreover, to give the negro suffrage, in the hope of power, would defeat itself. The negroes would sympathize with the North, and the planters have now to employ Northern men to induce the negroes to work; and a negro will make no contract unless a Northern man has examined it. They would strengthen the North and divide the South by giving suffrage to the negro, and they know it. In some States they would have to abdicate power. In South Carolina the negroes are one-third more than the whites. In Mississippi they are largely in the majority. He hoped no gentleman would vote for the measure as an excuse to avoid further action. We must take direct, not sidelong measures. We must make laws, not arguments. We must enforce, not induce. He would insist that every security be given for the perpetuity and development of all the people of the South, as in that only could the peace and safety of the nation be found.

Mr. Sloan made a few remarks, to show that representation in this House should be based on the right of suffrage. The resolution before them, he believed, was reported to secure the adoption of this principle, but not directly. It was subject to evasion or abuse, and it was impossible to secure it from such a device. He wanted to have the two subjects of taxes and representation disconnected. Direct taxes should be according to the assessed property, apart from representation.

Mr. Brooks said that this discussion was only for agitation; for no gentleman could believe that an amendment of this character could become the fundamental law of the land. The opinion of the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Stevens) was that there are no States in the Union excepting those represented on this floor, and the gentleman knew that the President recognized thirty-six States, and that it was necessary to obtain the ratification of two-thirds of them to make valid an amendment to the Constitution, which the gentleman knew it was impossible to obtain for the amendment now under consideration, for it would require the assent of the Legislatures of twenty-four States. He repeated, the object of this proposition was agitation. It was an appeal from this House to what was known as buncombe. He had asked the gentleman this morning to be consistent, and to include the Asiatic immigration which, by means of connection with our steamers, was about to pour forth in mighty masses on the Pacific coast, to labor and to cultivate the soil.

Mr. Stevens remarked that he had already said that the State of California excluded them, and therefore they would not be counted in the basis of representation.

Mr. Brooks observed that Oregon, California and Nevada were to be deprived of representation, and was not the Indian as well as the negro a man and a brother? To this he received no answer. He raised his voice in behalf of 15,000,000 of his countrywomen, the rarest and brightest portion of our creation, and asked why they are to be deprived of representation? They are excluded from all voting; why not recognize them as entitled to representation?

Mr. Stevens replied—The amendment did not say they shall not vote.

Mr. Brooks resumed. The grounds on which it was presented was, that this is a new era of progress. But not the Indian, but the negro, is to be treated as a man and a brother. But why not give the fair sex the right of representation. Many members here hold in their possession a petition signed by Susan B. Anthony, and addressed to him, saying that a copy was sent to Hon. Thaddeus Stevens last week, with a request that if the Committee on Reconstruction should not report favorably, they would at least not interpose any barrier to women enjoying the right to the ballot.

Mr. Stevens asked the gentleman whether he was in favor of granting the right of suffrage to women.

Mr. Brooks replied that he preferred his own color and white women above the negro. [Applause.]

Mr. Stevens—Are you in favor of such an amendment?

Mr. Brooks—Such an amendment ought to come from the other side.

The Speaker said he saw a number of persons clapping in the galleries. He would endeavor, to the best of his ability, whether supported by the House or not, to preserve order. Applause was just as much out of order as manifestations of disapproval, and hisses not more than clapping of hands. Instead of general applause on the floor, gentlemen on the floor should set a good example.

Mr. Orth said that in the Constitutional Amendment he heretofore offered he proposed to base representation on suffrage alone. The amendment now under consideration did not embrace that principle, but was, in his opinion, most mischevious. His object was that each vote should count equally, and that in Massachusetts it should not be greater than in Indiana or in South Corolna. The difference between Massachusetts and Indiana arose from the fact that in Indiana the colored race was excluded from suffrage, while in Massachusetts the colored race voted, with the exception of those who could not read. While Indiana had a prejudice against color, Massachusetts had a prejudice against ignorance. While Indiana excludes the black man from voting, she does not ask that he shall be represented; but Massachusetts does ask that he shall be represented. The amendment which he proposed was, that representation shall be apportioned among the several States with regard to the number of male citizens of twenty-one years of age, having the qualifications to vote for the most numerous branch of the Legislature.

Mr. Chanler (Dem.) said the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. Stevens) yesterday declared his purpose to pass this resolution before the sun went down; to force this House to adopt a measure, the tendency of which was to carry down with it the sun which shines on our liberty, to destroy the balance between the States and the harmony among them all. He then proceeded to argue that such hasty legislation was extremely unjust to the States not represented and unworthy of the character and history of the American Congress. The resolution is too narrow to be of use and too weak to last. It is fanatical in its origin and blind in its partisan madness, and sought to disturb the balance of power. It excludes immigration, by surrendering in spirit, if not in letter, the control of the South to the black race. It creates a new constituency. It is fatal to our financial system and to our labor system; beside, the temper of the country is not ready for so novel and revolutionary a measure. It is unjust to the laboring classes of the North, East and West, and to white labor everywhere. It was unjust to the white soldier in the army and navy. It is imperial and centralizing in its practical working. It comes from the exclusive Committee on Reconstruction, and holds the Southern States in *duress* for political and partisan purposes, and is not offered in good faith, but to head off the President in his policy of reconstruction.

Mr. Farnsworth said that whatever law they might pass, it must be so hedged about with guards and protection, and be so plain and clear that a way-faring man, though a fool, need not err therein. They had adopted a Constitutional Amendment that slavery should not exist, but they found that in the South those made free are being reduced to slavery again for every petty offence. The cunning rebels had evaded the law by which the shackles of every man were removed. It seemed to him the pending proposition was not so clear as it ought to be. The Southern States might deprive the negroes of the right of suffrage by requiring a property qualification; or if education were required, by passing a law excluding them from the schools, thus preventing the negro from possessing the required qualification. By no act of his, even by implication, would he say a State has a right to disfranchise the negro. It was unjust, and the principle of republican government prevented it. The people who sent them to this House were more radical than they were themselves. In reply to a question asked by Mr. Smith, he said that in his opinion the States which have been in rebellion are not necessary to ratify an amendment to the constitution.

Mr. Smith controverted this view, holding that all the States being in the Union, it required three-fourths of them to ratify a Constitutional Amendment.

Mr. Farnsworth asked if the Southern States were in rebellion for ten years, how could their votes be counted. If these States were still in the Union, why did not their Senators take their seats?

Mr. Smith—Because you will not let them.

Mr. Farnsworth concluded by saying they took up their hats and walked off, and might if they were here, do the same to-day.

Mr. Baker, of Illinois, mentioned his objections to the resolution. It failed to provide and by appropriate modes to secure a representation in this government, properly corresponding with the measure of suffrage on which it rested. Under its operation three contingencies arise: First—A given State may enact universal suffrage. In that case the proposed amendment to the constitution was all right. Second—Such a State might deny or abridge the elective franchise on account of race or color; and in that case the amendment would operate to exclude from the bases of representation all persons of all races and color, and thus effect the end proposed by the committee. Third—Such State might deny or abridge the elective franchise on some other account—as, for instance, property or intelligence. In case a very large number of people were disfranchised, yet under the operation of the amendment, they would all be counted in the basis of representation, which would be unjust in its leaving obnoxious things standing in the way of our system, which it was the object of the amendment to extirpate. The House should prevent a State from depriving citizens of suffrage, and at the same time give her the basis of representation.

Mr. Jenckes said that as the pending proposition came from a select committee of fifteen, it was to be received with greater solemnity than any other. They asked immediate action. The House had a right to suppose that it was a portion of the plan of reconstruction for the action of this Congress and that the committee thought that the best thing to be done was to act upon the plan in detail. This opposition to the amendment was based on several grounds. It was to be supposed that while it was proposed to heal a wound they would have presented a measure not only evading criticisms but at least based on the principle of justice. The amendment did not contain the principle of justice, which required that the qualification of electors of members of this House and for President, in other words the two popular branches, should be defined in the fundamental law. If the amendment should go into effect, four million of freedmen, three fifths of whom only have been counted heretofore, would not only be excluded from the basis of representation, but excluded forever in the election of representatives. We would exclude an entire race among us. If we can exclude them we can exclude immigrants. South Carolina might exclude Union men if the loyal States can exclude those who took part in the rebellion.

Mr. Trimble, (Dem.,) said he preferred the constitution made in the day and hour that tried men's souls. He asked his friends on the other side before they took this step of passing upon the amendment, to pause and reflect upon the consequences it would have upon the people in every section of the country. Why should they hurry through the measure with such precipitation? Without adequate discussion this amendment was to operate for weal or woe upon a people lately in rebellion who have no voice to plead for them, and whose representatives are not admitted to the rights and privileges of this floor. Would it not be well, and in the spirit of harmony and concession, to wait until they can again be heard.

Mr. Lynch asked why these men were not here.

Mr. Trimble replied that these States have a right, under the constitution, to representation. Their members are here with the broad seal of their States, but they are kept out.

Mr. Lynch—Whose fault is it?

Mr. Trimble—You have closed these doors against them. Why are Messrs. Maynard, Stokes, Cooper, Hawkins and others, who fought the battles of their country, kept out?

Mr. Lynch—Does the gentleman know why "Poor Tray" suffered?

Mr. Trimble—Yes; but I trust the gentleman does not mean to attach a stigma to these gentlemen by saying they were in bad company. They fought for the Union; they were in company of the President of the United States. Col. Hawkins was under fire sixty long days at Charleston, and I admit he was then in bad company. Mr. Trimble concluded by adverting to the principles heretofore declared as the object of the war, and argued that there was no power under the constitution to destroy the institution of slavery, much less to enfranchise the property of which the Southern States had been deprived. The pending proposition was an attack upon the President and the principle taught by that distinguished man.

Mr. Le Blond (Dem.) moved that the House go into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, and that the debate therein be restricted to each speaker twenty minutes.

Mr. Stevens objected.

Mr. Lawrence (Ohio,) moved that the resolution be recommitted with instructions to amend; first, to apportion direct taxation among the States according to the property in each, and second, to apportion representation among the States on the basis of adult male voters who may be citizens of the United States.

Mr. Washburne (Illinois,) objected, and the House then adjourned.

The North American at Portland.

PORTLAND, Me., Tuesday, Jan. 23.

The steamship *North American*, Capt. Kerr, from Londonderry Jan. 3, where she put back to repair her feed-pipe, arrived here at 10:45 o'clock this morning. She encountered fields of ice near Newfoundland. Called at St. Johns, Newfoundland, on the 17th inst. Coming out on the 18th passed the steamship *Belgian*, outward bound, going into St. Johns.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

AFFRAY ON SHIPBOARD.

A Fireman on the Steamer Manhattan Shot by the Mate.

At about 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon a serious shooting affray occurred on board the Havana and Vera Cruz steamship *Manhattan*, lying at Pier No. 3, North River, which will result in the death of one of the firemen of the vessel named MARTIN HALEY. From what could be learned about the affair last evening, it appears that during the homeward voyage of the steamship, the firemen and coal-passers had some trouble with the officers of the *Manhattan* regarding the duties of the former. On the arrival of the steamship at her dock in this city some of the men made threats against the life of HENRY CURWIN, the second mate of the *Manhattan*.

At the hour fixed for the sailing of the *Manhattan* yesterday afternoon, CURWIN had not made his appearance, and the chief mate became much alarmed, fearing that CURWIN had been waylaid by some of the disaffected of the crew. He informed Capt. BRACKETT, of the Twenty-sixth Precinct, of his apprehensions, and that officer dispatched Roundsman MULDOON, of the Twenty-sixth Precinct, in search of Mr. CURWIN. The latter appeared on the dock in a few moments, and went on board the *Manhattan*.

As soon as he had reached the deck of the ship the firemen and coal-passers made a desperate assault on CURWIN. Being a large, athletic man, he fought his assailants for some time, but was at last forced to the forward part of the ship. Finding himself hotly pressed, and further retreat impossible, CURWIN drew his revolver in self-defence and fired on his assailants. The ball entered the head of MARTIN HALEY, one of the firemen, who fell to the deck insensible. The men then drew back, leaving the wounded man lying on the deck.

The report of the revolver was heard by Roundsman MULDOON, who had just reached the pier, and he boarded the *Manhattan* just as the men were retreating before CURWIN. The latter immediately gave himself up to the officer. The crowd once more became exasperated, and threatened to kill CURWIN, when the officer protected his prisoner by drawing a revolver and keeping the men at bay. He was safely conducted to the Twenty-sixth Precinct Station-house, where he is now confined.

Capt. BRACKETT sent to the ship for witnesses to the shooting, and the following-named persons were taken into custody and are now held at the Twenty-sixth Precinct Station-house: JOSEPH PRICE, PATRICK O'DEAY and ARCHIBALD SELLURS.

HALEY, the wounded man, was removed to the City Hospital by Officer KIVLIN, of the Twenty-Sixth Precinct. A surgeon made an examination of the wound and found that the ball had entered the left temple, lodging in the brain and inflicting a fatal wound.

HALEY was a single man and 20 years of age. CURWIN is 25 years of age, a native of England, and has a family. He is held to await the action of the Coroner.

POLICE COURTS.

Jefferson Market—Before Justice Dodge.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY.

GERRET WOORTMAN, who resides at No. 444 Second-avenue, stated that an early hour yesterday morning he was proceeding homeward in a Third-avenue car, and that two men, named JOHN NORTON and MICHAEL KERWIN, were also in the car at the time. On reaching Twenty-fifth-street, he got off the car, and was followed by the two men above named. He had, however, scarcely reached the sidewalk, when NORTON seized him by the throat and took from him a bundle containing a pair of shoes valued at $3. While the robbery was being effected, KERWIN stood near by with a club in his hand, threatening to strike the complainant if he made any resistance or uttered an alarm. The accused then attempted to take some money from his pocket. WOORTMAN, finding that they were determined to rob him, shouted for the police, when Officer WILSON, of the Eighteenth Precinct, who was on post in Third-avenue, ran down and arrested both of the accused, and conducted them to the station-house. On being arraigned, NORTON made a rambling statement to the effect that he did not intend to rob the complainant. Both prisoners were committed for trial in default of $2,500 bail each. NORTON is 19 years of age and a native of Ireland. KERWIN is 25, and also a native of Ireland.

TRICK AND DEVICE.

ROBERT J. BROWN, who resides at No. 146 West Forty-fourth-street, made a charge against JOHN MCINTYRE for stealing from him a diamond ring by "trick and device," under the following circumstances: On the 10th inst. MCINTYRE came to the complainant and stated that he had a valuable ring, set with a diamond and an emerald, in the pawn-shop of S. I. LEVY, No. 490 Broome-street, and that he wished Mr. BROWN to redeem it and retain the ring in his possession until MCINTYRE could pay him the amount of the ticket, $94. Mr. BROWN went to the pawn-shop and paid $94 for the ring, and retained possession of the article until the 20th inst., when the accused came to him and stated that he had a sale for the ring, if Mr. BROWN would send some one with it to show the jewel to the proposed purchaser. Believing the statement, the complainant handed the ring to JOHN P. FLENDER, Jr., and sent him with MCINTYRE. They proceeded to the Fifth-avenue Hotel, when the accused took the ring from FLANDER and went away with it, since which time the ring has been missing. The accused was yesterday arrested by Officer BOOKSTAVER, of the Fifteenth Precinct, and he was committed for further examination.

A Case of Hardship.

At the breaking out of the war, the son of a poor widow, living in this city, enlisted in the Ninth New-York State Militia, without bounty, and after taking part in several battles was wounded, made prisoner and sent to Andersonville, and subsequently to Libby Prison, where he died on the 29th of September, 1864. Before being taken prisoner the young man had received no pay for upward of a year. His mother, who has five small children to support, more than six months ago put in a claim for her son's pay, supposed to amount to about $800, through the Claim Agency, at No. 35 Chambers-street, and is informed that she is not likely to get a settlement within six months, and perhaps not within a year.

Before leaving for the war, this poor woman's son earned $13 per week, and being a dutiful son, contributed a liberal portion of his earnings to his mother's support. Of this of course she is now deprived, and has to struggle on as best she may to keep life in herself and children.

Doubtless the government has many claims for back pay of our soldiers to settle; but it does seem hard that the poor widow who has surrendered the staff and comfort of her age for the good of her country, cannot collect her just claims, be they great or small, without a year's delay. This poor woman's case, it is to be feared, is not a singular one. A little extra exertion on the part of the bureau having these claims under consideration might, perhaps, be the means of saving some of the claimants from starvation.

The Seventh Regiment Reception.

The following notices in relation to the reception have been issued:

HEADQUARTERS OF THE GENERAL COMMITTEE,
SEVENTH REGIMENT ARMORY, Jan. 15, 1866.

To the Active and Exempt Members of the Seventh Regiment:

The arrangements having been completed for the reception, at the Academy of Music, Jan. 31, 1866, of those of your comrades who have served in the regular or volunteer army or navy of the United States during the great rebellion, the Finance Committee have this day commenced issuing tickets. It is desirable that the tickets (which are limited to 1,800 in number) should be placed, as far as possible, among the active and exempt members of the regiment, and the committee earnestly request that those members who wish to be present on this interesting occasion shall immediately subscribe for their tickets, so that the remainder may be disposed of to the friends of the regiment.

The reception promises to be highly complimentary to those whom we intend to honor, and alike honorable to our regiment. The valuable services of our members during the war for the Union deserve a brilliant reception, and all members of the regiment should, by their influence and presence, add to the enthusiasm and magnificence of this public reception.

Major-Gen. JOHN A. DIX has consented to deliver the reception address; the music will be under the able direction of GRAFULLA; the supper and house arrangements will be most satisfactory; the decorations are new, novel and brilliant.

In addition to the members of the regiment who have served in the army and navy during the war, many distinguished soldiers and civilians have consented to honor the occasion by their presence.

No active or exempt member of the regiment should be absent.

To make this occasion especially complimentary to our guests, it is most earnestly recommended that all active members of this regiment appear in uniform, as follows: Uniform coat and trowsers, shoulder knots; and with body belt without cartridge box, bayonet scabbard or cap pouch.

Col. EMMONS CLARK,
Chairman of General Committee.

HEADQUARTERS RECEPTION COMMITTEE,
SEVENTH REGIMENT ARMORY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 22, 1866.

All invited guests who are or have been in the service of the United States, in the regular or volunteer army and navy, are requested to appear in uniform at the Seventh Regiment Reception, Academy of Music, Jan. 31, 1866.

All invited officers of the National Guard of the State of New-York, and all members of the Seventh Regiment, are expected to appear in full uniform.

By order of the committee.

Col. EMMONS CLARK, Chairman.

We are informed that on Saturday evening only 600 tickets for the reception remained unsold.

A Pickpocket Among the Money-Changers and How he Fared There.

On Tuesday afternoon, in the large room of the Stock Exchange, in Broad-street, Mr. RISTON, a well-known frequenter of the locality, detected an interloper in the act of picking his (R.'s) pocket. Turning upon him instantly, he grasped him firmly with one hand, while with his right he commenced to strike out from the shoulder after the most approved principles of the P. R., and as Mr. RISTON is a man of powerful and muscular build, the effect of the blows which he rained upon the astounded marauder was very marked; and blood followed almost every visitation of the trenchant fist upon the head or visage of the cowered and chopfallen culprit. As the castigation was not unattended with some noise, a crowd collected, and various expressions of sentiment were soon heard. Some thought favorably of hanging the thief, and others argued for other modes of disposing of him; but as the majority were disinclined to have him beaten to death, he was turned over, at last, to the compassionate care of the Metropolitan Police, and was by them conveyed to a station-house, to recover from his wounds and bruises, and reflect upon the uncertainties of life, and the danger attending an unlawful exercise of the tendency to accumulativeness, particularly in the New-York Stock Exchange.

One Night's Work by the Metropolitan Police.

NOTES FROM YESTERDAY MORNING'S RETURNS.

In the Court of Special Sessions, on Saturday last, a German of unexceptionable address, who had been arrested for snatching a wallet, informed Justices DOWLING and KELLY that, having fasted forty-eight hours, and seeing no other mode of obtaining food, he stole the wallet with a view of getting into prison. He was sent to the Penitentiary, there to serve the county three months. Other persons of this offender's nationality, whose means have been exhausted, and who cannot find employment, elect to beg their food by day and call upon the Metropolitan Police to give them shelter at night; and the number of these indigent immigrants, as we learn from the police returns, is greater than ever before.

As nearly everybody knows, the Captain of every police precinct in the city fills a blank return and sends the same to the Superintendent of the Metropolitan Police every morning, showing how many men he had on post at every hour of the previous day and night; how many arrests were made; the name, age, nationality, occupation, and condition of every person arrested; the number of lodgers accommodated; the number of tradesmen's and other doors found open, and such other facts as may be interesting. It is from these morning police returns that we gather the unwelcome fact that of the host of frugal and industrious Germans who are seeking our shores, too many are coming with little money in their purses, expecting to secure remunerative employment immediately upon landing at Castle Garden, and that not a few of these are constrained to become mendicants in a land where, if they had but the wherewithal to make the transit to its fields of industry, there is work for all. But to the work of the police on Monday night. Here are the figures:

PRECINCT.	Lodgers. Male.	Lodgers. Female.	Arrests.	Doors f'd open.
First	35	0	7	4
Second	0	0	4	4
Third	8	1	4	6
Fourth	12	16	16	0
Fifth	15	1	3	4
Sixth	21	3	19	0
Seventh	13	7	10	0
Eighth	12	3	6	1
Ninth	4	6	5	0
Tenth	10	5	8	0
Eleventh	19	4	7	0
Twelfth	7	1	1	0
Thirteenth	46	6	5	0
Fourteenth	24	12	5	0
Fifteenth	30	10	8	0
Sixteenth	10	7	3	1
Seventeenth	21	5	3	0
Eighteenth	38	4	4	0
Nineteenth	10	4	8	0
Twentieth	6	4	7	0
Twenty-first	11	3	3	0
Twenty-second	3	0	8	0
Twenty-third	3	0	0	0
Twenty-fourth	0	0	0	0
Twenty-fifth	0	0	3	0
Twenty-sixth	0	0	6	0
Twenty-seventh	0	0	10	2
Twenty-eighth	15	5	0	0
Twenty-ninth	4	10	9	0
Thirtieth	4	1	0	0
Thirty-first	0	0	1	0
Thirty-second	0	1	0	0
First District Court	0	0	1	0
Second District Court	0	0	3	0
Third District Court	0	0	2	0
Fourth District Court	0	0	1	0
Total	379	119	176	22

In the precincts above enumerated where no lodgers are reported there are no accommodations, as, for instance, the City Hall, which sends all applicants to either the Beekman-street or the Oak-street Police Station. The Thirteenth Precinct, which embraces part of the Seventh and Tenth Wards, fifty-one lodgers were taken; and many of these, Capt. STEERS says, are not the wretched devotees of the cup who once frequented the Delancey-street Station and were known as "revolvers," while Capt. CAMERON, of the Eighteenth Precinct, reports that very few of the thirty-six men and four women to whom he afforded shelter on Monday night, exhibited the slightest suspicion of gin. Capt. WILLIAMSON, of the Fourteenth, describes his lodgers as the "regular rounders," thereby meaning the raft of nondescript beings that infest the Fourteenth Ward; but in the First we again find the homeless immigrants who have wandered from the gates of Castle Garden. Need Capt. JOURDAN tell us who the twenty-four lodgers were in the Sixth, or who were the nineteen persons that were arrested in that Precinct? Every second door in his Precinct opens into a dram-shop; and the landlords of these places know Capt. JOURDAN's lodgers far too well.

The seven hundred and fifty policemen of various grades who were on duty from six o'clock until midnight, and the other seven hundred and fifty that guarded the Metropolitan District from midnight until morning, apprehended 176 offenders; and, as the table shows, the Sixth Ward held its own in the column of arrests. Capt. THORNE, of the Fourth, often thrusts Capt. JOURDAN's figures into shade; and sometimes Capt. MILLS, of the Eighth, distinguishes himself; but none of these Captains, nor all of them combined, can rival Capt. GIN; for of all the arrests in New-York, from January to June and from June to January, he causes more than ninety-hundredths. There were few prisoners taken on Monday night for any offence of graver import than mere intoxication or assault. The table shows precisely where our citizens invited the thieves to enter and make themselves at home; but the policemen, not seconding the invitation, entered every building where a door was found open, searched it thoroughly, and having assured themselves that no burglars were within, they either found the landlords or became sentinels at these doors until morning. These facts and figures carry their own comment.

Chess Tournament.

But little progress has been made during the last few days in the grand tourney of the New-York Chess Club; a fact partly to be attributed to the unusual inclemency of the weather, and partly to the indisposition of one or more of the combatants. Another game, however, was contested on Monday afternoon, in the exciting affair between Capt. MCKENZIE and Mr. STANLEY, which, after a little less than three hours' hard fighting, terminated in another "draw." Play between these gentlemen will be resumed this day (Wednesday) at the Club Rooms, University Building, at the usual hour (2 P. M.;) the state of the score now being: MCKENZIE, 2; STANLEY, 0; drawn games, 2. According to the terms of the match, a single further success on the part of the Captain will constitute him the victor, while Mr. STANLEY has his entire three games still to win.

The following hitherto unpublished game is No. 2 occurring in this series, and will be found to possess points well worthy the attention of the amateur and student. The opening is that known among chess *savans* as the *Giuoco Piano.*

MR. STANLEY. Black.	CAPT. MCKENZIE. White.
1—P. to K. 4.	1—P. to K. 4.
2—K. Kt. to B. 3.	2—Q. Kt. to B. 3.
3—B. to Q. B. 4.	3—B. to Q. B. 4.
4—P. to Q. 3.	4—P. to Q. 3.
5—P. to K. R. 3.	5—Kt. to K. B. 3.
6—B. to K. 3.	6—B. to Q. Kt. 3.
7—Q. Kt. to B. 3.	7—B. to K. 3.
8—B. to Q. Kt. 3.	8—Q. to Q. 2.
9—Q. to Q. 2.	9—Q. Kt. to K. 2.
10—Q. R. to Q.	10—Q. Kt. to Kt. 3.
11—Kt. to K. 2.	11—P. to Q. 4.
12—P. takes P.	12—B. takes P.
13—K. B. takes B.	13—Kt. takes B.
14—Castles.	14—P. to K. B. 4.
15—B. takes B.	15—R. P. takes B.
16—P. to Q. 4.	16—P. to K. 5.
17—Kt. to K. 5.	17—Q. to Q. 3.
18—P. to Q. B. 4.	18—Kt. to K. B. 3.
19—Kt. takes Kt.	19—P. takes Kt.
20—P. to Q. R. 3.	20—K. to B. 2.
21—P. to K. B. 3.	21—Q. R. to K.
22—P. takes P.	22—R. takes P.
23—P. to Q. Kt. 4.	23—K. R. to K.
24—Kt. to K. B. 4.	24—P. to K. Kt. 4.
25—P. to Q. B. 5.	25—Q. to B. 3.
26—Q. to R. 2, ch.	26—K. to K. 2.
27—Kt. to Kt. 6, ch.	27—K. to Q.
28—Kt. to K. 5.	28—Q. to R. 5.
29—Kt. to B. 7, ch.	29—K. to Q. 2.
30—Kt. takes P.	30—R. to K. 7.
31—Q. to Q. Kt.	31—P. to K. Kt. 3.
32—P. takes P.	32—P. to Q. B. 3.
33—Kt. to K. B. 3.	33—Q. takes R. P.
34—Kt. to K. 5, ch.	34—K. to B.
35—R. to K. B. 3.	35—Q. to R. 3.
36—Kt. takes Kt. P.	36—Kt. to K. 5.
37—P. to Q. Kt. 5.	37—Q. takes P. at Kt. 6.
38—P. takes P.	38—Q. takes Q.
39—R. takes Q.	39—Kt. to Q. 7.
40—P. takes P., ch.	40—K. to Kt.
41—Kt. to K. 5.	41—Kt. takes R. at Q. Kt.
42—R. to R. Kt. 3.	42—R. (K'sq.) takes Kt.
43—P. takes R.	43—Kt. to Q. 7.
44—R. to Q. Kt. 5.	44—P. to K. B. 5.
45—P. to R. 4.	45—P. to B. 6.
46—P. takes P.	46—Kt. takes P.

Drawn game.

The Rose Hill Ladies' Soldiers' Relief Association.

The managers of this association have just published their third and final report. They say that the origin of the association may be traced to a raspberry festival, held at the Twenty-seventh-street M. E. Church, in July, 1862, whence the surplus berries were sent to the sick and wounded soldiers quartered at Bellevue Hospital.

The joy and gratitude manifested by the brave fellows on receipt of this present of fruit, and the evidence of their absolute need of other delicacies and comforts to promote their recovery or welfare, resulted in the organization of the Rose Hill Ladies' Soldiers' Relief Association on the 12th of August, 1862. The original fund of the association was wholly contributed by the members. Adding to this the generous subscriptions and donations by friends; the receipts from public meetings, lectures, concerts and fairs; the munificent sums presented by the City of New-York and the Twenty-first, Seventeenth and Eleventh Ward Recruiting Committees, together with the liberal subscription from the Bull's Head Bank, the society has realized, during the past three and a half years, the sum of $23,503 63.

From the report of the Treasurer, Mrs. WM. RYER, this amount, it appears, was expended as follows:

Central Park Hospital, for three years	$3,225 00
Willett's Point Hospital	2,792 89
David's Island Hospital	1,968 50
Bellevue Hospital	594 62
Discharged Soldiers at St. Luke's Hospital	3,519 31
Discharged Soldiers and Families at Home	6,014 67
Col. Collyer for Returned Soldiers	250 00
Goods purchased	3,174 42
Advertisements and Printing	940 47
Expenses of Fairs and Lectures	559 45
Freight, Express, &c	464 30
Total	$23,503 63

The report contains some interesting letters from soldiers and their friends, thanking the ladies of the association for the benefits conferred upon them.

The officers of the association, on whom it is to be presumed most of the labor fell, are as follows: First Directress, Mrs. RICHARD KELLY; Second Directress, Mrs. C. V. CLARKSON; Treasurer, Mrs. WM. RYER; Recording Secretary, Mrs. WM. HUNTING; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. A. G. DUNN.

The Fire in South-Street.

The following is a partial list of insurances on the contents of the buildings Nos. 248 and 249 South-street, destroyed by fire on Saturday night last:

American	$42,000	Atlantic, of Penn	$7,000
Arctic	20,500	Grocers'	8,000
Standard	20,000	Merchants'	6,000
Ætna, Hartford	19,000	National	5,000
Columbia	15,000	Union Mutual	5,000
City, Hartford	14,500	International	5,000
Yonkers & New-York	11,000	Merchants' Hartford	5,000
Empire City	10,000	Ins. Co. of N. America	5,000
North American	10,000	State, of Pennsylvania	5,000
New-England	10,000	Phoenix	5,000
Excelsior	10,000	Putnam, of Mass	5,000
Charter Oak	10,000	Guardian	5,000
Dirigo, of Portland	10,000	Corn Exchange	5,000
Hoffman	10,000	Commercial	3,000
Fulton	10,000	Continental	3,000
United States	10,000	Gallatin	2,500
Commerce, Albany	8,600	Lorillard	2,000
Greenwich	8,000	People's	5,000
N. Y. Fire & Marine	8,000	Lenox	5,000
Atlantic	7,000	Thames, Norwich	5,000

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 247, 311, 619, 821, 861, 881, 895, 905, 675, 501, 407, 1383, 915, 919, 921, 923, 927, 929, 931, 935. *Part II.*—Adjourned for the term.

SUPERIOR COURT.—*Part I.*—Adjourned for the term. *Part II.*—Nos. 2140, 1324, 1476, 2138, 2106, 1030, 2252, 1938, 2024, 2274, 2314, 2316, 2318, 2320, 2322.

COMMON PLEAS.—*Part I.*—Nos. 81, 108, 102. *Part II.*—No further calendar will be made up for this term.

SUPREME COURT — CHAMBERS — Held by Justice SUTHERLAND.—Nos. 88, 120, 125, 126, 136, 140, 144, 146, 156, 164. The general call commences at No. 170.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.—Adjourned to Feb 3, at 11 A.M.

The Custom-House Bond Forgeries—Responsibility of the District-Attorney and Outside Counsel to the Government.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

Before Judge Shipman and a Jury.

United States vs. *William Kane.*—The prisoner in this case was indicted for forging vouchers against the government. He withdrew his plea of not guilty and plead guilty.

Mr. Courtney then moved the trial of William Chase Barney, Reginald Chancey and Edward Fabian (three indictments) for uttering false and forged bonds, with intent to obtain from the possession of the government a large amount of whisky.

Robert D. Holmes, Esq., one of the counsel for the defendant Barney, asked a postponement of the trial for a week, on account of the absence from the city of James T. Brady, his associate.

Edwin James and Mr. Dunphy, of counsel for defendants Fabian & Chancey, also requested an adjournment; especially if the defendants were to be tried together, they would like to avail themselves of the experience of Mr. Brady.

Mr. Courtney replied, that these were important cases, involving grave and serious questions; that early in the month, at the particular request of the counsel for the defendants, these indictments were set down for trial to-day; that the government had got ready to try them, and had subpenaed witnesses from abroad, who were now in the court in obedience to the subpenae; that he always desired to accommodate counsel, and did not wish to press on this case in the absence of Mr. Brady: that if the case was adjourned, some definite time must be fixed, when the defendants would be ready to try. He left the question of postponing the trial entirely with the Court.

On consultation the cases were adjourned until the 30th of January.

After the Court had disposed of the criminal calendar, Mr. Campbell moved the Court to set down a suit brought against Collector Draper for recovery of duties alleged to have been illegally exacted, and stated that the special counsel retained by the Treasury Department had informed him he was ready to try the cause on any day that would suit the convenience of the Court. Judge SHIPMAN informed counsel that in cases in which the government was interested he could only recognize the District-Attorney; that he was the only person whom he would consider responsible: that he was forced to this determination in consequence of confusion created last Winter by agreements made by outside government counsel without the knowledge of the District-Attorney.

Mr. Courtney, Assistant United States Attorney, thereupon stated that since the induction of Gov. Dickinson into the office of District-Attorney no extra counsel had been retained by the government at his request, and none would be, unless in cases where the District-Attorney or his assistants could not attend; that while he appeared as attorney of record in the case mentioned by Mr. Campbell, he knew nothing whatever about it, other counsel having been retained without his knowledge, and, therefore, while he had no doubt that a day could be fixed for the trial which would be agreeable to counsel, he wished the Court to understand that the District-Attorney was not responsible. That it was entirely agreeable to the District-Attorney that the government should retain counsel in such cases, as it seemed to it proper; but it would avoid confusion if the office was officially advised that the labor and responsibility in such cases had been devolved on others. Judge SHIPMAN reiterated what he had already said, that he could only recognize the District-Attorney in government cases, and whatever arrangements were to be made must meet his approval, and on his consent.

Capt. Peabody and the Ship Neptune—The Other Side of the Story—Testimony of Officers and Seamen—Skulkers and "Sojers"—What They Do in Bad Weather—The Greater the Danger the More Skulking.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.

Before Commissioner Stilwell.

Yesterday afternoon Judge BEBEE examined witnesses for the defence in the case of the United States against Capt. Peabody of the ship *Neptune.* The following was the testimony:

Henry Wallace testified: I am third mate of the *Neptune;* I have been to sea fourteen years; the crew and officers on board the *Neptune*, all told, numbered thirty-odd; there were twenty-eight foremast hands; four were able seamen; the rest were not seamen at all; they did not know a rope in the ship; we had a very bad passage; the bad weather was, you may say, the whole voyage; we lost the main topgallant yard, and split some of the sails; there were only four men who could handle a sail when they got aloft; the rest could go aloft, but could not do anything when there; they kept their feet on deck pretty well; I was on the mate's watch; we sprung aleak when three weeks out; that leak went on increasing till we got in; we had four pumps going continually; we could only keep the ship free that way; there were times when I did not expect we would bring the ship in; we had one hundred and eighty passengers, all steerage; none of the passengers died; one man was killed falling from aloft; Capt. Peabody acted like a thorough seaman; I attributed the saving of the ship to him; the crew were not seamen, but were skulkers and sojers, and we had to fix a lamp in the forecastle to see that none of them stowed themselves away; in pumping they worked against each other; there was always an officer with each gang; three parts of the men had nothing but what they stood in; the Captain got a tailor among the passengers to make clothes for them; he gave them under-clothes and vests; he also gave them clothes I had seen him wear himself; he fixed a house on deck for them, with shavings in, for them to go into when they had nothing to do; after we sprung aleak the Captain was up nearly all the time; I know Richards; he is black; he shipped at Liverpool as an able seaman; he was no seaman; ask him to haul the maintopsail halyards, he would go forward; he stowed away constantly, forward on a lot of sandstone; he had no clothes but what he stood in; the Captain gave him a sou'wester and a pair of pantaloons; salt water sores and boils will be brought on by being wet without change of clothes; I had plenty of clothes; I got boils on my wrists; Richards was in the mate's watch; I was in charge of the pumping-gang the morning before Christmas; Richards was one of the gang; some of them were not pumping at all; so many of them did not I could not mention the particular ones; I could not get them to pump; the Captain came up while I was trying to get them to work and struck several of them with his hand; I saw no belaying-pin and should have seen it had he used it on any of them; Cox told me he himself had struck Richards once or twice for being asleep at the wheel; I never saw the Captain misuse Richards on the voyage unless you call that once striking him with his own hand misusing him; the time at which Richards was thrown over the wheel it was blowing a gale; had the ship got out of control we should have had our decks washed and might have lost spars and sails; during my experience as a seaman I have never known such a passage; Richards was what I should call a skulker, stowing himself away whenever he had a chance; I did not see nor hear anything when we were coming down the channel; the weather was very rough coming out, and the ship in great danger; officers and men, we had eight who could do their duty; I don't know how many hardakers there were, but quite a number; they came from the *Shenandoah;* I remember when Richards was thrown over the wheel; we were taking in sail; I don't remember where I was; letting the wheel go at such a time would be likely to take the men off the yard; the Captain was very much worried about the safety of the ship; all of us who knew anything were very anxious; at no time of the voyage could a small boat have lived long; on the voyage we spoke one steamer; that is the only vessel we spoke to our knowledge; Richards had salt water sores and boils on him from exposure.

Thomas Smith testified that he had been a seaman since 1859; and was boatswain on board the *Neptune.* He testified that he would not go to sea again with such a crowd as was on board that ship, but he would have no hesitation in going again with Capt. Peabody, whom he regarded as a good seaman. The remainder of this witness' testimony was merely corroborative of that of the previous witness.

Henry Watkins testified that he was passengers' steward; that the Captain was kind and attentive to the wants of the men; that when they needed clothes he had them made for them; that he (witness) was sent down at one time to buy thread from some of the passengers; that Richards was all over sores owing to exposure to the cold; that after having been thrown over the wheel Richards lay in the cabin two or three days two different times.

Dr. John C. Herrick testified: I was surgeon of the ship; knew Richards; remember him having been thrown over the wheel; examined him; found a bruise on his head, both hands swollen; the head was wounded on the top; there was some excoriation on one of the wrists; the last named wound was fresh; I think he had entirely recovered his senses at that time; I supplied bandages, plaster and liniment; I found no other wounds; had noticed him from the beginning of the voyage; I never saw a cut on his forehead before this time; I would have seen such a cut if he had sustained it; if there had been when I examined him I should have seen it; the wound on the top of the head was a fresh one; I heard the noise of the wheel throwing; I dressed him a number of days afterward, morning and evening; he came to the cabin to be attended to; I have seen five or six of the men in the cabin at a time waiting for attention toward the close of the voyage; none of them who wanted attention ever were excluded from the cabin; the Captain told me to pay particular attention to the crew, so that they should not get sick: when Richards did not come to be dressed I went after him; he was able to come to me certainly; he had boils about his wrists; I know about his stowing away; it caused his hands and feet to swell, one of them especially; another man who had stowed away came out himself with his limbs frosted, and I had to cut his boots off to get at his feet; when Richards came into the cabin after being thrown over the wheel the Captain was solicitous for his welfare, not mad; did not see him beaten that I know of; Clark, who was also thrown over the wheel, lay in the cabin for two or three days.

Francis J. Chase testified: I am a shipmaster; followed the sea for twenty-five years; have known Capt. Peabody for about twenty years; he is esteemed as a good seaman; I have heard the description of the condition of that ship given by the witnesses; I should think her condition perilous; she is a large ship; a ship of her tonnage and capacity would not have much chance to get through with four men and five officers; had some experience with sojers and skulkers; the fact of the ship being in danger does not influence them to work; do not think that they consider danger, half of them; neglect of the wheel might have, in such a sea, taken the spars away altogether; the only hope for safety in a case like that of the *Neptune* was to bring the ship in; skulkers generally skulk in bad weather, and sometimes in good weather if they are allowed.

Henry Watkins recalled: Saw Richards every day; never saw any contused wound on his forehead; if he had I would have seen it.

The witnesses previously examined testified to the same.

In the absence of Assistant U. S. District-Attorney Bell the Commissioner held the case over.

Arrest of Counterfeiters.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.

Before Commissioner Betts.

For some time past Marshal MURRAY has been on the alert for a band of accomplished counterfeiters of fifty-cent currency, and has succeeded in bringing to quarters several of the persons engaged in the nefarious business of dealing in and circulating this class of counterfeit money.

Yesterday FELIX COPRETTI and GEORGE BRANNO were arrested, and taken before Commissioner BETTS. The case of BRANNO came up for examination first. He was charged with having in his possession counterfeit money, with intent to pass the same. When arrested there were found on his person thirty-eight sheets of counterfeit fifty-cent currency, each sheet containing thirty-five stamps, being in all over $600. When arrested he did not make any attempt to conceal the fact of his having the counterfeits in his possession.

Luigi Austoni was called for the defence, and testified that he was requested by Copretti to find some one who would receive the money; that he had been instrumental in bringing Branno and Copretti together; that Copretti offered Branno all he could make out of the currency over eighteen per cent., and that Branno declined making such a bargain, but agreed to keep the money for two dollars per day.

The case was adjourned to await the examination of Copretti's case.

Decisions.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—JAN. 23.

By Justice McCunn.

In the matter of John Smith, an infant; motion granted. George, the Count Joannes *vs.* Stephen B. Fisk; motion granted. Clement Heardt, &c., *vs.* Henry A. Wetmore; report confirmed and exceptions overruled, with $10 costs. Thomas Dunham, &c., *vs.* Benjamin T. Medyley, &c.; motion granted. Ellen Wheeler *vs.* Wm. H. Falconer, &c.; motion to modify the injunction denied. The Citizens' Bank *vs.* Caroline E. Mackay; order granted. George R. Wilmot *vs.* Russell T. Trall; order granted. Nicholas Michals *vs.* Cornelius K. Garrison; order extending time to answer granted. John B. Larkins *vs.* John Larkins; motion for allowance granted; papers in clerk's office. Lucius Beach *vs.* Robert H. Little; order assigned and filed.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—JAN. 23.

By Justice Sutherland.

E. Bennett, et al. *vs.* G. G. Miller; report of referee confirmed, and judgment ordered. Fitz Ray Page *vs.* Helen A. Page; report confirmed, and judgment of divorce granted; the custody of the children, Jennie and Frank, awarded to the plaintiff.

Court of General Sessions.

Before Judge Russel.

Terrence Lynch, charged with stealing a silver hunting case watch valued at $19, from Thomas Keegan, of No. 206 West Thirty-sixth-street, was tried and acquitted.

Henry Miller broke into a room in the Continental Hotel on the morning of the 14th January, and stole an overcoat valued at $25. He pleaded guilty of burglary in the third degree, and was remanded for sentence.

Henry Cunningham, charged with breaking into the premises of Walter Daley, Nos. 186 and 188 Varick-street, and stole hams to the value of $6, was sentenced to the State Prison for four years.

William Ellingworth, who took the liberty of breaking into the premises of Lewis M. Holton, No. 76 Fulton-street, on the morning of the 4th of January, and stole cloth patterns to the value of $300, pleaded guilty to burglary in the third degree, and was sentenced to State Prison for four years.

Geo. T. St. Aulyn, charged with having, on the 11th of October last, stolen from Wm. L. Allen, of No. 67 Pearl-street, butter and cheese to the value of $137, was tried and acquitted.

Charles Basso, who, on the 11th day of September last, took the liberty of opening a trunk belonging to August Lott, of No. 632 Third-avenue, and taking therefrom money to the amount of $520, pleaded guilty to attempt grand larceny, and was remanded for sentence.

Thomas Wilson, who, by breaking a pane of glass in a room window, gained an entrance to the premises No. 186 Cherry-street, occupied by Stephen Rowman, on the 1st of January, wherefrom he carried away property of the value of $29, pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to the State Prison for the term of two years.

Court of Special Sessions.

Before Justices Kelly and Dowling.

HOW A THIEF ESCAPED.

Henry Keneke, charged with the larceny of a black walnut plank worth $5 from his employer, Mr. Levi Adams, of One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street and Third-avenue, was acquitted, through the non-appearance of the officer who made the arrest. This is a discharge of considerable public importance. When a complaint is taken by the magistrates, they place all the important witnesses on the papers. The witnesses are subpenaed by the officers of the sessions, and the summons to an officer is served the day previous to the trial, and sometimes two days. Without the officer conviction can seldom take place, as he often, in making the arrest, finds the stolen property. The officers who serve the subpenas in the Special Sessions have to make affidavits that they serve them personally; and it is considered a personal service to leave them at the desk of the precinct to which the officer belongs. And very properly too; for it would take a week in some of the rural precincts to find a man. A remedy must be found for the evil, for no less than four men who were guilty of the crime with which they were charged, were acquitted through the non-attendance of policemen. There were other cases also where the accused possibly might be innocent, but whether innocent or guilty they obtained their acquittal through the absence of officials. If the present system of serving summons is bad, it should be corrected; if right, then the Police Commissioners should give particular attention to it. In this case the complainant, Mr. Adams, said he kept a carriage factory at One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street and Third-avenue. The prisoner, he understood, was caught by Officer Farley, of that precinct, with a plank of walnut in his possession. He knew the plank of wood shown him by the officer was his. He would not have prosecuted the prisoner, who had been in his employ, if the fact had not leaked out that Keneke had been a bounty jumper. All that complainant could testify to was the loss of this and a great deal of other property. He saw the portion complained of, and identified it, but the officer who made the arrest and recovered the property, did not answer to his name, and the accused was acquitted.

ANOTHER NON-APPEARING OFFICER AND AN ACQUITTAL.

John Connors, Sr., and John Connors, Jr., father and son, were charged with robbing the building of Nathan Beerchall, which he had been erecting in the vicinity of Avenue A and Fiftieth-street, of the flooring. At night the building was left all right; in the morning it was unfloored. An officer appeared and caught the prisoners unflooring the buildings and arrested them. Complainant recovered his flooring through the policeman, but the officer did not make his appearance to connect the prisoners with the larceny, and they were discharged.

STILL ANOTHER CASE.

Lavinia Newhouse, an alleged old offender, was charged by Mrs. Ann Bean, of No. 28 Fifth-street, with stealing a cloak. It appears that defendant boarded for a few days with complainant, and while Mrs. Bean was busy in the kitchen, prisoner stole out of the room with her own and the complainant's goods. She got an officer to work up the case, but after he found evidence to justify her committal, he did not think it worth his while to appear and convict her. She was acquitted.

A STRANGE MISTAKE.

George A. Plot was charged with assaulting Terrence Kenney, of No. 35 Marion-street, not only with his fist, but also by setting a big dog on him that tore his clothing and nearly frightened him out of his wits. Witness said he was going home on Sunday morning last about 3 o'clock, when he saw an officer arrest a woman. He stopped to look at the scene, when somebody said, "you have no business to have a dog like that." He replied: "It is none of your business," when he jumped forward and was seized and struck, and the dog helped to divert his attention while the master hit him. The defence was that defendant, afraid that his dog might bite somebody in the crowd, jumped forward to catch it, but fell forward in the arms of complainant, who supposed he was a thief. He struck him, and defendant being unable to get away, hit back, when the dog took his master's part, and tore the sleeve of complainant, who was more frightened than hurt. Plat was found guilty and fined $25.

COUNSEL REBUKED.

The prevalent habit of counsel going into a defence without having it—actually fishing for something to defend the accused when the accused himself fails even to give a cue how to proceed, received a rebuke yesterday from the court.

Melinda Marshall, a pretty-looking domestic, was charged with the larceny of a silk skirt and a great many other articles from her mistress, Matilda Bartoe, of No. 50 Rivington-street. The larceny was proven, at least the loss was, and it was also proven that when arrested some of the stolen property was found in defendant's possession. Defendant had actually broken into a room and committed burglary to get possession of the things, and did get them. When counsel found the larceny proven he commenced an attack on the lady's character; at least from his questions he tried to throw out an inference that she was not what she ought to be. For instance: Q.—Are you a married woman? Q.—Do you live with your husband? Q.—How do you obtain a living? &c. Jane Kelly, the witness who saw the domestic break the room door open and steal the things, and who testified that prisoner afterward fled to Washington so that she could not be arrested, said she was employed by the last witness at dressmaking. The evidence of guilt was positive, and counsel, instead of examining witness on that point, began to propound questions that had no bearing on the case. Some counsel conduct their examinations as if all female witnesses were women of improper character, and being such, everybody has a right to steal from them. It was so in this case. But the Court administered a severe rebuke to counsel, and said that these attacks on ladies' characters would not be permitted unless they had a bearing on the case. This fishing for evidence to defend under the guise of investigating into every woman's private character, when it had nothing to do with the case, should and would be stopped. If not stopped, ladies would eventually become afraid to make complaints. A curb would have to be put upon lawyers who would pry into family histories and propound questions that had nothing to do with the case. Counsel after this rebuke made no further inquiries in that direction. The defendant was found guilty, and remanded to inquire into her character.

THE LIVING RECLAIMING THE THINGS OF THE DEAD.

When Mary Cahill, charged with stealing a bed-quilt, and a great many other articles of bed and body clothing, was arraigned, a strong effort was made by the complainants to have the case withdrawn. Justice Dowling thought the complainants had been paid, and refused to grant the application, until he had heard the nature of the case. Mary Keleher the complainant, said her mother died, and they were obliged to call strangers in to lay her out. Among others called in to perform this charitable mission was the defendant. An opportunity offering, when every eye was stricken with sorrow and bedewed with tears, she went out with a basket filled with comfortables or sheets or something else, which she pledged, and returned with some trifling article in the basket. She was arrested, and a stolen quilt was found in her basket. When the brother Bernard came to be examined, he let the secret out. The thief coaxed him down to the Tombs to have an interview with him, and there she promised if the case was withdrawn, she would tell where every article was pledged. The Court thought that a woman who would commit a series of larcenies in the hour of mourning was deserving of very little sympathy. She was sent to the Penitentiary.

ASSAULTING AN OFFICER.

The cost of assaulting an officer while on duty was explained yesterday to Daniel Murphy and Arthur McCloskey. The two stood at the corner of Fourteenth-street and Broadway, occasioning a crowd, when Officer Irving asked them to move. The one was drunk but the other was sober, and they both refused to go until the officer would search the street for a package of money that they said they had lost. The officer very obligingly looked to see if anything was around, but found nothing worthy of a rag-picker's notice. He then told them again to move on, they having gathered a crowd, when they became impudent, and said that he should continue the search for their money. The officer replied that if they did not go on he would have to arrest them. They gathered a larger mob and defied him. He arrested Murphy, who was drunk, when McClosky, who was sober, knocked him down and took his club from him, and Murphy tried to strike with his fists, but he was too drunk to do any harm. Both were found guilty. Murphy was fined $50, and McClosky, who was sober, was sent to the Penitentiary for two months.

PETTY THIEVES.

The following thieves, who are classed by the police as "sneaks," were served up thus: John King, snatching a coat from a store, six months. John Fisher, running off with a bag full of scrap copper from a doorway, six months. John Woodcox, stealing a coil of rope from a Russian bark, three months.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—JAN. 23, 1866.

$19,000 U. S. 6s, '81 C.	103⅝	100 Mariposa Pref.	17
10,000 U.S.6s, 5-20. C.'62.	103½	300 Pac. Mail S. S. Co.	185
1,500 U.S.6s,5-20s.C.'64	101⅝	50 Pac. M. S. Scrip	166
17,000 U.S.6s.5-20s.C.'65	101¼	50 do	165
40,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40s.C.	93	100 At. Mail St. Co.	114
500 Tr. Notes, 7 3-10s.		200 N. Y. Cen.	91
First Ser.	99	1400 do	90¾
2,000 do	99¼	800 do	90¾
4,000 do Small	98¾	100 do b10	90¾
10,000 do 2d Ser	98¾	100 do s30	90
2,000 U. S. 6s, 1 yr. Cer.		100 Erie Railroad	85½
New Issue	98⅝	700 do	85⅝
5,000 Tenn. 6s, '90	88	200 Hudson River R.	103
10,000 N. Car. 6s	86	1000 Reading R.	100¼
2,000 do	85½	700 do s10	100
1,000 Mo. 6s, issued to		500 do	100
Pacific R.	78	200 do b30	100¼
3,000 Missouri 6s	77¼	200 do 2d call	100¼
1,000 do	77	200 Mich. Cen. R.	103
5,000 Louisiana 6s	80	100 do	102¾
1,000 Brooklyn City 6s,		3500 M. S. & N. I.	68
Water Loan	92	300 do s30	67¾
10,000 Ohio & M.Cer	26	700 do	68¼
1,000 N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83	92	1000 do	68¼
5,000 Erie 4th M	95	500 Cleve. & Pitts	78
1,000 Mich. S. 2d M	88	500 do	78½
3,000 To.&W.1stM.Ex.	90	800 do c	78¾
2,000 C.&N.W.S.F.Bs.	92	1200 do	78½
1,000 Cleve. &Pitts.4th	73	1000 Chic. & N. W.	31½
4,000 Chi. & Mil. 1st M.	85	300 do	31¾
50 Bank of America	135	300 do	31¼
27 Bank of Commerce	104	500 Chi. & N.W.Pr.	56
18 Am. Exchange Bk.	111	500 do	55⅞
5 Shoe & Leather Bk.	104	15 Cleve.,Col.&Cin.R.	110
100 do	102½	50 Cleve. & Tol.	105
21 do	102½	300 do	104½
5 Metro. Bank	122	300 do	104
30 Fourth Nat. Bank	98	200 do	103
20 Cen. National B'k	108	100 Chi. & R. I.	99½
30 Del. & Hud. C.	136	200 do	99
100 Cumb. Coal Pr.	46½	100 do	98¾
400 do	46½	500 do	98¾
300 do	46	1000 do	98¼
400 do	46¾	200 do	98⅜
400 do 2d call	46¾	1000 P., Ft. W. & C.	92
12 Western U. Tel.	51¼	900 do	92½
60 do	52	700 do	92½
25 Quick. Min. Co.	41½	2000 do	92
200 do	41	1500 do s30	91
300 do	40½	200 Chic. & Alt.	105
300 Mar. Mining Co.	14	100 Chi. & Alt. Pr.	106

1 O'CLOCK BOARD.

$15,000 Tr.Notes.7 3-10s		100 Mich. S. & N. I.	68¼
First Series	99	100 do s10	68⅛
30,000 do Th'd Ser.	98¾	1000 do	68¼
100 Cum. Coal Pr.	46½	400 Chic. & N. W. P.	56¼
100 At. Mail S. Co	111	do s15	55¾
100 Erie Railroad	85½	500 Cleve. & P. s10	78
100 do	85	1300 do	78¼
100 do	85	100 do	79¼
100 N. Y. Cen. R. s30	90¾	300 Chi. & R. I.	98¾
800 Reading R.	99¾	100 do s15	98¾
1200 do	99¾	300 P., Ft. & Chi.	91¾
200 do s60	99	100 do	91¾
100 do	99¾	100 do s30	90¾
400 Chic. & N. W.	31	600 do	91¼

2½ O'CLOCK BOARD.

$11,200 U. S. 6s, 5-20s.		300 Chi. & N. W.	31¼
R. '62	103	1000 Reading R.	99¾
7,000 U.S.6s,5-20s.C.'65	101¾	200 do	99¾
5,000 U. States 7-30s,		50 Mich. Cen. R.	102½
Second Series	98¾	50 do	102
10,000 O. & M. Cer.	26	600 Chi. & N.W.Prf	55¾
30 Bk. of Commerce	104	200 Mich. S. & N. I.	68⅛
12 Fulton Bank	150	500 do b10	68⅛
100 Canton Co.	44½	200 do	68
500 do	44½	1000 Cleve. & Pitts	78⅞
200 do	44⅞	700 do	78⅞
600 Cumb. Coal Pr.	46½	500 do b10	79
100 do	46¾	500 do	79
100 At. Mail S. Co.	111	400 Chic. & R. I.	98⅞
100 Quick. Min. Co.	40½	100 do	98⅞
100 do s30	40	100 do s10	98⅞
250 West. U. Teleg'h	51	200 do	98⅞
100 Pac. Mail Scrip	160	100 do	99¼
300 N. Y. Cen.	91¾	200 P., F. W. & C.	92½
100 do	91½	500 do	92
700 Erie Railroad	85⅞	600 do	91¾
100 do s30	85¾		

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

300 Schuylkill Coal..b30	16¾	800 M. S. & N. I. R.	68½
400 do s3	16	400 do b3	68¼
300 do	16	100 do	68⅛
100 New-York Cen. s10	91¾	600 do c	68¼
200 do	91½	200 do s3	68⅛
100 do b3	91¾	300 Clev. & P.x-d s3	79
200 do s3	91½	1400 do	79¼
100 Erie R. x-d.	85½	900 do c	79½
100 do	85⅞	200 do	79
100 do s3	85⅞	400 do c	79¼
100 do c	86	100 Chi. & R. I. b3	100¼
100 do b4	86¼	100 do	100¼
200 Reading R.	100⅛	300 do	100
200 do s3	100¼	400 do s3	100
200 do s3	100⅛	200 do c	100
100 do	100⅛	500 do s3	99⅞
100 do	100¼	500 do	99⅞
200 do s10	100	100 do b3	99⅞
800 do c	100¼	200 Chi. & N. W. Pr	56
700 do c	100⅛	100 do	56
100 Chic. & N.W. c	31¼	100 do	56⅛
100 do s3	31¼	300 do	56
100 do	31½	700 P., F.W.& C.x-d.	93
100 do b3	31⅜	500 do s3	93

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

$10,000 O. & M. Cer. s30	25¾	300 Reading R.	99¾
300 Cumb. Coal b3	46½	200 do s3	99¾
200 Schuylkill Coal	16	3100 do	99¾
200 do s3	16	400 do b3	99¾
200 Quick. Min. Co	40	60 do	100
100 N. Y. Central	91	100 do	99
100 do s5	91	100 Chic. & R. Is.	98½
100 do	91½	400 do	98¾
100 do	91½	100 do	98½
600 Erie Railroad.x-d c	85½	500 do	98¾
100 do b3	85⅞	400 do	98
400 M. So. & N. I.	68	100 do s3	98
300 do	68	100 Chi. & N. W.	31½
200 do b3	68¼	200 do s3	30⅞
100 do	68	100 do	31
200 do s3	68	500 do	31
200 do b3	68¼	200 do s3	31¼
200 do	68	300 do b4	31
300 do b10	68¼	100 Chi. & N. W. Pf. s3	55¾
100 do b3	68	200 do	55⅞
1200 Cleve. & P. x-d.	78½	300 do s3	55½
700 do b3	78⅞	200 do b3	55¾
1000 do s3	78⅞	100 do c	55½
200 do	78½	200 P.,F.W.&C. x-d	91¾
700 do s3	78	500 do s3	91⅜
200 do c	78⅞	1000 do	91¾
1000 do c	78	100 do b4	91½
400 do b3	78½		

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

$10,000 O. & M. Cer.	26	100 Erie Railroad .x-d.	85¾
100 Cum. Coal s3	46½	100 do	85⅝
300 Canton Co.	44⅞	800 do	86
300 New-York Cen.	91¾	100 do b4	86
300 do s3	91¾	500 do s3	86
600 Reading R.	100	200 do b3	86⅛
200 do s3	100	500 Chic. & Rk. Is.	99⅛
600 do b3	100	400 do	99⅛
500 do s3	99⅞	500 do	99⅛
300 do	99⅞	100 do s3	99⅛
200 do b10	100	100 Chic. & N.W. b3	31½
100 Mich. S. & N. I. R.	68⅛	300 do	31⅜
700 do	68⅛	100 do b3	31⅜
700 do	69	100 do s3	31½
100 do s15	68¾	100 Chi. & N. W. P.	56⅛
5100 Clev. & P. x-d.	80	100 do s3	56¼
700 do s3	80	100 do	56⅛
200 do	80⅛	400 do	56⅛
2700 do	80⅛	100 P., F. W. &C..x-d. s3	92⅛
200 do b3	80⅛	100 do	92½
1000 do	80⅛	200 do	92⅛
100 do s3	80⅛	200 do	92⅜
500 do s3	80¼		

TUESDAY, Jan. 23—P. M.

When the war closed last Spring, the prevailing belief or apprehension was that the public debt could not be settled up under three thousand millions. A good many opinions made thirty-five hundred millions the probable maximum, and not a few that four hundred thousand millions might be required before all the war claims for damages, bounties, destruction of private property, &c., were settled up. Nearly all these views we held at the time to be extreme, though we confess to the agreeable surprise afforded by the Treasury statements three or four months after the close of hostilities, that the public debt had reached its maximum at $2,757,000,000. We also confess that we entertained some apprehension that Congress might possibly open a wide door to war and bounty, as well as pension claims, and thus defeat the purpose of the Administration to keep down the principal of the public debt, and after the present fiscal year to reduce it by $60,000,000 or $70,000,000 a year, that is to devote at least $200,000,000 a year to interest and principal. But this apprehension will prove groundless. Congress seems as much determined to keep down the public debt as the President and Secretary of the Treasury. There is reason to believe there will be no bounty equalizations, to add three or five hundred millions to the principal of the debt, first, because the taxpayers cannot afford it, and secondly, because not one-half of such bounties would probably reach the original parties for whom they were voted. *And there will be no war claims from the States lately in insurrection legislated upon by Congress or adjudicated by the Court of Claims.* On this point we have pleasure in referring to the able and conclusive report of Mr. DELANO, from the Committee on Claims, made to the House of Representatives on the 18th inst. It is copied at length in another place, and cannot, we think, be read without the conviction that Congress will not and ought not to entertain this class of claims.

The money writer for the *Tribune* is mistaken if he supposes that his neighbors mean to impeach his motives in writing down the railways. It is rather a question of consistency and common fairness to a great interest which that paper, in times past, (and not very remote,) did as much, if not more, to recommend and even praise indiscriminately, as any other. He is now against encouraging speculation in the railways *for a rise* from comparatively moderate prices. He would have the public sell out and let them alone, thus practically opening the door to speculation *in the opposite direction* at the Stock Exchange. We should not probably disagree with him as to the relative cheapness of some, or if you please, most of these stocks to government securities, *if* that were the question just now at issue. But the point to which we respectfully desire to hold him is, whether these roads have become suddenly valueless, or deserve to be held up to reprobation and discredit as on the downward course to bankruptcy, because the views of this writer, one of their late earnest friends, has undergone a sudden change on the general market. Has Fort Wayne, for example, which was deemed cheap by the *Tribune* in December at 106, failed in its January dividend, or failed to appropriate out of the net earnings of 1865 a large sum, in addition to the 10 ℘ cent. paid to the stockholders, to new construction and equipment? Has Michigan Central or Rock Island fallen short of 10 ℘ cent. net cash to their shareholders? Is New-York Central embarrassed in its finances, or been compelled to draw upon its previous large surplus of $3,900,000 to make out its dividends? Are the receipts of any of the New-York or Western Roads likely in 1866 to fall below 1864 or 1863, when they yielded the same net revenues as in 1865, because wanting the military transportation which has ceased with the settlement of the war? We do not propound these questions because we desire to recommend the public to speculate in the Railways, *either way*, but because we believe this great interest entitled to fair treatment, even while the Stock Exchange, in its periodical mutations from *bull* to *bear* is running strongly against it. The public have no guarantee that this arena will not be as strongly the other way in five or six weeks, and the "reconstructed" *bulls* laughing at the stockholders for selling out *on the January scare!* It is not forgotten that even a greater change followed the raid last Spring on Erie, Pittsburgh, &c., and all independent of traffic receipts, net earnings or financial mismanagement. Of the last there is no doubt a good deal to be complained of, in the best of times, in particular quarters, but we see no reason why this should condemn the whole system either to bankruptcy or undue depression. It is certainly as true of these great trunk lines of railways, East and West, as of most of the trading and financial interests that PEACE, and with it, material progress, is a blessing, and not a drawback to its permanent well-being and prosperity. Their stocks may be comparatively too high, if you please, but surely not worthless or unworthy of fair treatment.

The price of gold ranged to-day 138¾a139¼ ℘ cent., a fraction firmer than at the close of business on Monday, but with no strong disposition to speculate for an advance. The exchanges on London and Paris for the *Scotia*, to-morrow, are ⅛@¼ per cent. below yesterday's sales; London, 108⅝@108¾; Paris, 5.18¾f.@5.17½f., for first-class signatures. The exports of domestic produce from this port for the week are again large, including 13,080 bales of cotton. There is no change in the money market, which is in free supply at 5@6 per cent. on call, and 6½@8 per cent. for discounts, first-class paper.

The demand for government securities on a less decided scale than yesterday. The 5-20's of '62 sold at 103½, and of '65 at 101¼ per cent. The 7-30's and certificates of indebtedness are in steady request.

At the Stock Exchange, the bearish speculation against the railways was quite rampant, and almost unopposed by the opposite party. The *short* sellers appeared to be competing with each other through the day for the *lowest* sales, and, singular to add, they were most eager to sell the best stock, like Reading, which has the singular fortune not to be charged with falling off in traffic, and Fort Wayne and Rock Island. These three steady 10 ℘ cent. stocks were all driven below par, and Fort Wayne as low as 91 ℘ cent. Erie yielded its firmness of yesterday, and New-York Central sold down to 90½ ℘ cent. The *Bulls* having realized their turn in Pittsburgh, that stock was again made the object of heavy short sales below 80 ℘ cent. The Northwestern was ⅞@1 ℘ cent. off, and Michigan Southern ½@⅝ lower than on Monday afternoon.

In the afternoon the Railway market was fully 1 ℘ cent. better, with a disposition to buy Reading, Pittsburgh, &c., for the improvement. The following quotations were made at 4 o'clock. The Government Stocks were in good request again. Gold advanced to 139½ ℘ cent., partly on the Custom-house demand, which was very large to-day, nearly $800,000. The duties for Monday and Tuesday are about $1,150,000, and there is more to come from the steamer cargoes now landing.

	Mon.	Tues.		Mon.	Tues.
U. S. 10-40s	93½	93	Northwest	31⅞	31⅛
U. S. 5-20s	103⅛	103¼	N. West Pref.	56⅜	[illegible]
U. S. 7.30s	98⅝	98⅝	Rock Island	101	[illegible]
N. Y. Central	91⅝	91⅜	Fort Wayne	93⅛	[illegible]
Erie	86⅞	86	Cumb'land Coal	46	[illegible]
Hudson	103⅛	103¼	Quicksilver	41	[illegible]
Reading	101	100	Mariposa	16¾	[illegible]
Mich. Southern	68¼	68	Canton	44¾	[illegible]
Illinois Central	126	126	Ohio Certificates	26	[illegible]
Pittsburgh	82	80¼	American Gold	138¾	[illegible]
Prairie du Chien	96	96	Bills on London	108⅜	[illegible]

The following bids were made for the city bank shares:

New-York	110	Bank of the Republic	111
Manhattan	135	Bank of N. America	108
Merchants'	110½	Hanover	107
Mechanics'	112	Irving	107½
Union	113	Metropolitan	128
America	135	People's	119
Phenix	97	Shoe and Leather	104
Tradesmen's	130	Corn Exchange	112½
Fulton	150	St. Nicholas	104
Mech's' & Traders'	96	Marine	140
Merchants' Exch'ge	96	Commonwealth	101
State of New-York	104½	Atlantic	103
Commerce	104	Importers' & Traders'	98
Mech's Bk'g Asso'n	100	Park	145
Broadway	225	Manufac. & Merch'ts	103
Ocean	91	N.Y. Nation'l Ex. B'k	114
American Exchange	111	First National	210
Pacific	160	Fourth National	97½
Chatham	130	Ninth National	107½

And the following for the railway mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883	92	Chi. & N. W. Int B.	[illegible]
N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1887	91	Chi. & N. W. Ex. B	[illegible]
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	102	Chi. & N. W. 1st M	[illegible]
Erie 7s, 2d mort., '79	102	Del. L. & W. 1st M.	[illegible]
Erie 7s, 4th mort., 1880	95	Del. L. & W. 2d M	[illegible]
Erie 7s, 5th mort., 1888	93½	Tol. & Wab. 1st M. Ex	[illegible]
Buf. N.Y.& E. 1st M. '77	98	Cleve. & Tol. S. Fund	[illegible]
Hud. R. 7s, 1st M '69	101	N. J. Central 1st M	[illegible]
Hud. R. 7s, conv., '67	95	Pitts., Ft. W.& Ch., 2d	[illegible]
Harlem 3ds, '68	93½	Cleve. & P. 4th mort	[illegible]
Mich. Cen. 8 p. c. '69-72	110	Miss. & Mo. L. G. 1st M	[illegible]
Mich. C.nw 1st M.8's'82	110½	Chic. & Alton S. F.	[illegible]
Chi., B. & Q. 8 ℘ c. 1sts	109	Chic. & Al. 1st M.	[illegible]
Mich. So. 7 ℘ c. 2ds	88	Ohio & Miss. 1st mort	[illegible]
Ill. Cen. 7 p. c. 1875	106½	Peninsula R. R. bonds	[illegible]
Alton &T. H. 2d M. pf.	79	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M	[illegible]
Chi. & N. W. S. F.	91	Chi. & Mil. 1st M.	[illegible]

The statement of the December earnings of the Fort Wayne Road, compared with the same month in 1864, is as follows:

	Dec., 1865.	Dec., 1864.
Freights	$350,987 70	$423,842 [illegible]
Passengers	191,697 55	218,321 [illegible]
Express Matter	10,753 15	8,682 [illegible]
Mails	7,825 00	7,825 00
Rent of Railway	7,083 34	7,083 34
Miscellaneous	2,479 01	1,279 [illegible]
Total	$570,825 75	$667,034 [illegible]

The decrease, it will thus be seen, is only $96,208, in place of $396,208, as heretofore represented in some of the New-York papers. Mr. LOUIS H. MEYER, one of the New-York Directors, now in the West, telegraphs Mr. LANIER, under date of Pittsburgh, Jan. 19, that the actual excess of earnings in 1865 over 1864 is $1,605,042. Business now reported heavy and the road doing well.

It is understood to-day that the Columbian Mutual Marine Insurance Company, (alluded to yesterday as in difficulty,) are making a general assignment for the benefit of their creditors. Whether they will be permitted to name their own assignees in place of a receiver to be named by Mr. BARNES, the State Superintendent of the Insurance Department, is questionable. The estate, it is feared, will wind up badly for the stock and scrip holders. The assets may indemnify the policy holders, though great inconvenience will result, in some cases, in the transfer of the outstanding risks to other offices.

Mr. EDWARD MATTHEWS, No. 19 Broad-street, is out with his usual annual advertisement of his brokers' and bankers' offices to let on Broadway, Broad-street and Exchange-place, in the neighborhood of the new Stock Exchange. Applicants should apply by the 1st of February to secure leases from 1st May.

It will not have escaped notice in the last few days, that a raid has been made on the Stock Exchange upon the stock and scrip of the Pacific Mail Company, and also the stock of the Atlantic Mail, the latter being dependent in a good measure upon the dividends of the Pacific Company. The movement had best not disturb the actual shareholders. It is the result of a threatened opposition from Mr. ASPINWALL, who left the Pacific Company in no great credit some years ago, to be built up by the present management not only to the profit of the shareholders as it has been, but to the universal satisfaction of the public interested in the New-York and Pacific trade. It is questionable how far this menaced opposition will be really or practically carried out, *but it is certain* that the Pacific Company were never so strong, its steam fleet *all paid for*, and in material and cash to run the line on both sides the Isthmus, to pay its regular quarterly dividends, and to meet any and all opposition or competition, than at the present time. If we are not mistaken, the present able management are quite ready to meet such competition, come when or from whom it may.

The day's business at the Office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States was as follows: Receipts, $1,946,280 42—including for Customs, $743,000; on account of Loan, $276,000; Coin certificates, $407,540. Payments, $1,516,724 64. Balance, $85,885,893 68.

Dividends are announced in our advertising columns by the Metropolitan Marine Fire Insurance Company, and by the Newton Copper Type Company.

The week's exports from this port of domestic produce and miscellaneous goods, have been to the value of $4,860,386. Included in the exports have been 11,580 bales cotton, of the currency value of $2,945,717.

The Broadway Insurance Company has declared a dividend of 5 ℘ cent., payable Feb. 1.

Mr. EDWARD H. PERKINS, Jr., for many years paying teller of the National Park Bank, has been appointed Cashier of the Importers and Traders' National Bank, vice C. A. SMITH, resigned. Mr. PERKINS is one of the most accomplished of our local bank officers, and his numerous friends will rejoice to hear of his advancement.

The Board of Directors of the Columbian Insurance Company, in consequence of heavy and unprecedented losses the past year, and particularly during a recent period, have decided to close up the affairs of the company. They find themselves possessed of large assets, sufficient to meet all liabilities, and leave a handsome surplus.

Sales of Real Estate by E. H. Ludlow & Co.

BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS OF PETER PINCKNEY, JAN. 23.

House and lot No. 78 St. Mark's Place, (leasehold) 20x95-11	$16,[illegible]
House and lot No. 276 East Houston-st., 20x106-6	4,[illegible]

The Public Debt and War Claims.

From the Congressional Globe, Jan. 19.

DAMAGES IN REBEL STATES.

Mr. DELANO, from the Committee of Claims, submitted a report, which was read, as follows:

The Committee of Claims ask leave to make the following report:

The attention of the House is called to the large number of claims from citizens of States lately in rebellion, growing out of the destruction of, or damage to property by the army or navy while engaged in suppressing the insurrection.

The committee are impressed with the necessity of establishing a rule, by the House, which shall guide them in deliberating upon this class of claims. The number of cases from this source is so great as to render it hardly possible for the committee to examine the particulars of each one with the care and scrutiny necessary to prevent fraud and imposition against the government, provided there be sufficient grounds to demand the favorable attention of Congress. The dimensions and duration of the war, and the persistence with which the rebellion was maintained, rendered it necessary for the army of the loyal government to make large destructions of property, and also to make use of considerable property in States in rebellion for necessary supplies and subsistence. This destruction and appropriation was a military necessity, imposed upon the government, in order to put down rebellion and to save the life of the nation.

The committee are unable to give the House any definite information as to the quantity or value of the property thus destroyed or appropriated; but it is suggested that an attempt to indemnify and compensate this numerous class of claimants will require an amount of appropriations much greater than the revenues of the nation at this time can possibly satisfy.

It seems to the committee, therefore, that the House should determine, by its action, whether these claims should be assumed, whereby the national debt must be increased to an indefinite extent.

The previous action of Congress and of the various committees, who, from time to time, have had this subject under consideration, does not, in our opinion, establish such principles nor furnish such precedents as are necessary for the government of the committee in making recommendations under the new and important circumstances now surrounding the question. Heretofore the amount of claims at any time resting upon the government for such losses has been limited under reasonable and permissible taxation, and hence a disposition has often been exhibited by both Congress and the various Committees of Claims to equalize burdens and losses by paying such demands. But this disposition has not uniformly existed, and many instances of the rejection of such claims is found in the history of the legislation of the government. The persistence, however, with which claimants have renewed their applications when rejected has frequently enabled them to finally succeed, and often under circumstances which render their success of doubtful propriety. Appeals to our sympathy, humanity and benevolence are not easily resisted, and it is a credit to human nature that we are so constituted as to be accessible to such appeals. It is to be remembered, however, that such appeals ought not to induce and cannot authorize us to levy extraordinary taxation upon our constituents in order to gratify our charitable impulses. We are not almoners, merely for the nation, and have no just right to impose increased taxation in order to gratify our feelings of benevolence, nor to establish principles of abstract justice and equity when there is no rule or law requiring it, and particularly when the attempt is to be attended with great uncertainty, and be subjected to innumerable impositions and frauds.

Neither does the committee find any very well settled principles in regard to a nation's liability to pay for this class of losses laid down by the commentators on national law. Where the claimants are of undoubted loyalty, and the damage has resulted from the appropriation of private property for the use of the government, or by way of precaution, in order to repel the enemy, it is the opinion of VATTEL that the damages should be paid. But for other damages, caused by inevitable necessity, that writer says:

"They are misfortunes which chance deals out to the proprietors on whom they happen to fall. The sovereign, indeed, ought to show an equitable regard for the sufferers, if the situation of his affairs will admit it, but no action lies against the State for misfortunes of this nature for losses which she has occasioned not willfully but through necessity and by mere accident. The same may be said of damages caused by the enemy. All the subjects are exposed to such damages, and woe to him on whom they fall. The members of a society may well encounter such risks of property since they encounter a similar risk of life itself. Were the State strictly to indemnify all those whose property is injured in this manner, the public finances would soon be exhausted, and every individual in the State would be obliged to contribute his share in due proportion; a thing utterly impracticable. Beside, these indemnifications would be liable to a thousand abuses, and there would be no end of the particulars. It is, therefore, to be presumed that no such thing was ever intended by those who united to form a society."

These remarks are quoted because of their apparent applicability to the question presented. It seems to the committee that the magnitude of the public debt created to suppress the rebellion renders it impossible for the government to attempt to compensate all those who have sustained individual losses by the action of our army in the field. The attempt would impair the national credit abroad, destroy confidence in the public securities everywhere, impose such additional burdens of taxation as to give cause for discontent and complaint, and thereby lead to the possible encouragement of such evil-minded persons as may be led to favor the policy of repudiation.

The committee are therefore of the opinion that, in view of the magnitude of these losses, as well as the magnitude of the public debt, and the thousand abuses necessarily resulting from an attempt to satisfy these claims, in the words of VATTEL, "The thing is utterly impracticable," and ought not to be encouraged.

It may be suggested that a distinction should be made between losses arising out of the destruction of property incident to the ravages of war and damages growing out of the appropriation of property for the uses of the army. Without controverting the propriety of this distinction, so far as citizens of the loyal States are concerned, it is suggested that it will be dangerous and inexpedient to apply it to claims coming from States lately in rebellion. It will be difficult to determine, with a sufficient degree of certainty, the question of individual loyalty; and if it be established, as a rule, that property taken from loyal citizens, in rebellious States, for military supplies, shall be paid for, it may be conceded that every claimant will find some proof to present of his devotion and suffering in the cause of the government. The examinations before a committee are necessarily *ex parte*, consisting mostly of the affidavits of persons as to whose character for truth and honesty little can be known,

The committee calls the attention of the House to an act of Congress, approved July 4, 1864, entitled "An act to restrict the jurisdiction of the Court of Claims," &c., which deprived that court of any jurisdiction of claims against the United States growing out of the destruction or appropriation of, or damage to property by the army or navy engaged in the suppression of the rebellion. It was scarcely the policy of this law to transfer the adjudication of this class of claims from the court to Congress, for the second and third sections of the act provide that the claims of loyal citizens, in States not in rebellion, for supplies and subsistence actually furnished the army, and receipted for, or taken by officers without giving receipts, may be adjusted and allowed by the Quartermaster and Commissary-Generals, respectively. In the light of this act, it seems to have been the policy of the authors that the claims of loyal citizens in loyal States for supplies to the army should be paid, and that the government should not be held liable from any such claims coming from citizens of States in rebellion, nor liable for any claim coming from any portion of the country, which resulted merely from the ravages of war, at least without an act of Congress for the payment of it.

The committee think that the policy of this act, as they understand it, should be strictly adhered to. That the necessities of the nation demand that we attempt to pay no claim growing out of the destruction of, or damage to property by the necessities of the war; nor any claim for property furnished to or taken by military officers, except as the same is now provided for by the act referred to.

The committee therefore recommend the adoption of the following resolution:

Resolved, That, until otherwise ordered, the Committee of Claims be instructed to reject all claims referred to them for examination by citizens of any of the States lately in rebellion, growing out of the destruction or appropriation of, or damage to property by the army or navy while engaged in supressing the rebellion.

Internal Revenue Decision.

Commissioner ROLLINS has addressed the following letter to the Assessor of the Second District of Ohio:

SIR: By your letter of Dec. 4, stating the case of ——, it appears that they made their return on Dec. 8, for the tri-monthly period of the last ten days of November, 1865, in which they had distilled —— proof gallons, and that the return was silent as to any disposition made of the whisky; that on the day of the date of the return the parties came forward and claimed the privilege of adding to or correcting the return, alleging that the whisky was bonded for removal to a bonded warehouse prior to Nov. 30, and that they commenced to remove the whisky Dec. 1; that you are informed that much of it is still at the distillery, and that they give as a reason why the whisky was not removed that the bonded warehouse was not ready to receive it.

The question that arises under this state of facts, and to which you require an answer, is: Was it your duty to assess for tax the quantity of whisky thus reported?

It is held by this office that the duty imposed by law shall be paid on all spirits not removed to a bonded warehouse before the 1st, the 11th, and the 21st day of the month, as the case may require, there being no allowance of five days for such removal.

Messrs. —— should undoubtedly be required to pay the duty, unless, upon examination, it is found by you that the excuse given by them for the non-removal of this whisky is well founded.

If it is shown that the parties had taken a permit and bond in due time, but that the warehouse was not ready or fit for its reception, the irregularity should be excused. You should take great care in such cases that the interests of the government are secured, but, at the same time, should not do injustice to the other party.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Jan. 23, 1866.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last, have been: 44 bbls. Ashes, 8,719 bbls. Flour, 2,731 bags Corn Meal, 1,130 bushels Wheat, 13,530 bushels Corn, 8,725 bushels Oats, 487 bushels Barley, 220 bushels Rye, 6,600 bushels Malt, 1,993 bbls. Pork, 251 pkgs. Cut Meats, 940 pkgs. Lard, 282 bbls. Beef and 662 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Pots have been quiet at $7 75 Ꝑ 100 lbs. Nothing new in Pearls.

BEESWAX—Has been quiet at 45c.@47c. for yellow Ꝑ lb.

CANDLES—Have been in limited request at former rates.

COAL—Has been quiet and tending downward.

COFFEE—Has been in fair demand and very firm in price, including Java at 27½c.@28½c.; Maracaibo at 21½c.@23½c.; Laguayra at 21c.@23c.; Rio at 17c.@19c.; Native Ceylon at 23½c.@24½c.; and St. Domingo at 17½c.@18c., cash, in gold, Ꝑ lb. Stock of all kinds to-day, 72,250 bags, including of Rio and Santos, 56,969 bags; Java, 200 bags; Cuba, 4,294 bags; Maracaibo, 760 bags; St. Domingo, 755 bags; Ceylon, 5,419 bags; and other descriptions, 3,853 bags. The week's receipts of Rio have been 20,866 bags, against sales of 15,494 bags. The week's sales Messrs. SCOTT & SONS notice thus: "Sales of Rio during the past week amount to 15,494 bags, and embrace 1,000 per *Undine*, at 15c.; 2,957 per *Catharina*, at 14¾c.; 1,700 per *Bravo*, at 15c.; 1,679 per do., at 14¾c.; 2,000 per *Eaglet*, 500 per *Knyphausen*, at 15¼c.; 500 per *Nora*, at 13¾c.; 1,500 (balance) per *Emily Agnes*, and 3,200 per *Sarnian Gem*; 5,000 bags per *Carioca* have been taken to arrive, at 15c. The market closes firm, with a good inquiry for the better qualities at our higher valuations."

Stock of Rio.

New-Orleans—bags	14,000
Baltimore—bags	6,000
New-York—bags	56,969
Grand total—bags	76,969

COTTON—Has been in moderate request at drooping rates. Middlings, 49c.@50c. Ꝑ lb. Sales since our last, 2,850 bales.

DRY GOODS—The Dry Goods Exchange report to-day is as follows: *Jobber's Prices.*—Brown Sheetings—Amoskeag A, 32c.; Amoskeag B, 32c.; Appleton A, 31½c.; Appleton C, 27c.; Appleton D, 29c. Bleached Shirtings—Amoskeag A, 45-inch, 40c.; Amoskeag A, 36-inch, 38c.; Androscoggin, 38-inch, 36c.; Ballou & son, 36-inch, 32c.; Ballou & Son, 33-inch, 28c.; Bartlett, 36-inch, 34c. Prints—Merrimac W, 28c.; Sprague, 25c.; Hamilton, 26c.; Allen, 23c.; Amoskeag, 23c.; Wamsutta, 21c. Delaines—Hamilton Woolen Company, 29c.; Hamilton Manufacturing Company, 25c. Ginghams—Glasgow, 28c.; Hartford, 26c. Cambrics—Washington, 23c.; Portland, 10c. Canton Flannels—Hamilton, 50c.; Laconia F, 42½c.; Nashua, 30c. Ticks—Conestoga C C A, 55c.; Conestoga A A, 60c.; Franklin, 38c. Stripes—Amoskeag, 50c.; Harvester, 30c. Albany, 22c. Denims—Pearl River, 54c.; Manchester, 42½c.; Wide World, 37½c. Hoop Skirts—Bradley's Duplex Elliptic and Empress Trail, prices unchanged; S. T. & A. T. Meyers' I X L, good inquiry. The following dispatches have been received at the Dry Goods Exchange to-day: St. Louis—Trade very inactive. Chicago—Trade fair for the season; a steady demand for Woolens. Cincinnati—Market without change since yesterday; transactions very light. Boston—Fair business doing for the season, at trifle less in prices.

FISH—A very moderate inquiry prevails for the leading kinds, including Dry Cod at $7 25@$9 50 Ꝑ cwt.; No. 1 Mackerel at $17 25@$23 50; No. 2 at $15 75@$18, Ꝑ bbl.; Smoked Herring at 58c.@60c. for scaled, and 48c.@50c. for No. 1, Ꝑ box.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in less demand and quite heavy in price. Sales since our last 7,000 bbls., including very inferior to choice Superfine State and Western at $6 70@$7 30; inferior to choice Extra State at $7 50@$8 20, chiefly at $7 60@$7 80; round-hoop Extra Ohio, inferior to good shipping brands, at $8 35@$8 55 Ꝑ bbl. We now quote:

Superfine State and Western	$6 70	@$7 30
Extra State	7 50	@ 8 20
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	7 60	@11 00
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, ship'g brands	8 35	@ 8 55
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	8 55	@11 25
Extra Genesee	8 25	@11 25
Poor to very choice extra Missouri	9 00	@15 00

Southern Flour is dull and heavy; sales since our last 400 bbls., in lots, at $8 70@$9 90 for poor to good, and $10@$15 25 for good to very choice extra brands, Ꝑ bbl. Canadian Flour continues dull and drooping; sales 300 bbls. Extra at $7 85@$11 Ꝑ bbl. Rye Flour rules quiet and heavy, including Superfine at $5@$6 Ꝑ bbl. Corn Meal is in limited demand at $4 25 for State and Western, $4 25@$4 35 for Jersey, $4 50 for Marsh's Caloric, and $4 85 for Brandywine, Ꝑ bbl.; sales 350 bbls. Buckwheat Flour continues inactive at $3 62½@$4 12½ Ꝑ 100 lbs.

FOREIGN LIQUORS—The market has been quiet but steady.

FRUITS—A limited business has been transacted in the principal kinds at unchanged rates, including Layer Raisins at $4 25@$4 35, and Bunch do. at $4 15 Ꝑ box.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in very moderate request at declining prices. Sales, since our last, amounted to 27,000 bushels, including White Western and Amber State on p. t., and New Milwaukee Club and Amber Spring at $1 70@$1 75 Ꝑ bushel. Corn continues dull and heavy; sales, since our last, 35,000 bushels at 81c.@84c. for unsound, and 85c.@87½c. for sound Mixed Western, in store and delivered, Ꝑ bushel. Oats are dull and drooping, including State at 54c.@56c.; Jersey and Pennsylvania at 50c.@52c.; Old Western at 53c.@55c., delivered; New Western at 38c.@46c. Ꝑ bushel. Rye has been quiet; 5,000 bushels were sold on private terms. Barley favors buyers; 8,000 bushels Canada West were disposed of at $1 15; and a small lot of State at 96c. Ꝑ bushel. Barley Malt is lower and dull; a small sale of State was reported at $1 10 Ꝑ bushel. The movements in breadstuffs during the last fortnight Mr. EDWARD BILL notices thus: "The trade of Flour rules dull and inactive, notwithstanding a gradual reduction of stock and quite light receipts. Prices vary from day to day, as holders show more or less desire to realize. There is but little inquiry for export to England, and the shipping qualities are much depressed and lower. For the better grades of fancy and family brands there is a fair demand for city use, the West Indies and South America. The fluctuations in exchange and the dullness of the English markets, has a depressing effect upon Wheat, and prices are several cents lower. Of strictly sound there is a moderate stock and the larger portion will be required by the millers of this and the adjacent cities before it can be increased. For Indian Corn there is a limited demand, and with liberal receipts of the new from the adjoining States and less favorable advices from abroad, shippers hold off, except at lower prices, and the quotations are reduced. Rye is wanted for export, but the condition of the Western is not generally fit, and the sound Canadian, which is held at $1 18@$1 20, is far above their views. The Export clearances from this port for the fortnight foot up: To Great Britain and Ireland—10,911 barrels Flour, 24,151 bushels Wheat, 216,339 bushels Corn, 1,201 barrels Corn Meal, 3,018 bushels Peas. To continental ports—243 bushels Corn, 15,400 bushels Rye. To Mexico—1,837 barrels Flour. To Brazil—14,943 barrels Flour. To all other ports—19,327 barrels Flour, 100 barrels Rye Flour, 2,821 barrels Corn Meal, 2,982 bushels Wheat, 12,274 bushels Corn, 2,741 bushels Oats, 1,735 bushels Peas—making a total to all ports of 47,018 barrels Flour, 100 barrels Rye Flour, 4,022 barrels Corn Meal, 27,134 bushels Wheat, 228,856 bushels Corn, 15,400 bushels Rye, 2,741 bushels Oats, and 4,753 bushels Peas."

Export of Breadstuffs to Great Britain and Ireland from Sept. 1, 1865.

From	To Date.	Bbls. Flour.	Bush. Wheat.	Bush. Corn.
New-York,	Jan. 19, 1866	86,292	1,118,564	3,439,110
New-Orleans,	Jan. 12, 1866	300	—	7,790
Philadelphia,	Jan. 16, 1866	3,800	—	154,065
Baltimore,	Jan. 16, 1866	—	—	274,633
Boston,	Jan. 19, 1866	—	—	—
California and other ports,	Jan. 16, 1866	7,032	57,377	5,000
Total		97,424	1,175,941	3,880,598
To about same period, 1865		59,327	1,448,008	73,359
To about same period, 1864		399,480	5,978,107	239,459
To about same period, 1863		502,886	13,281,396	3,690,617

To the Continent.

	Barrels Flour.	Bushels Rye.	Bushels Wheat.	Bushels Corn.
From New-York to Jan. 19, 1866	2,406	106,091	57,333	14,592
From other ports, to latest dates	1,090	—	—	40
Total	3,496	106,091	57,333	14,632
To about same period, 1865	12,639	—	68,521	—
To about same period, 1864	25,551	13,965	135,188	2,119
To about same period, 1863	62,118	90,349	782,578	15,669

HAY—North River Bale has been less active at 80c.@95c. Ꝑ 100 lbs.

HIDES—Have been quiet, but held quite firmly.

HOPS—Have been in moderate request, including last year's crop at 25c.@65c., and two years' old at 15c.@45c. Ꝑ lb.

LATHS—Have been less sought after at $4 75@$5 for Eastern Ꝑ thousand.

LEATHER—Sole has been in fair demand and steady in price, including Oak Slaughter and salted, good Light, 35c.@39c.; Oak Slaughter and salted, good Middle, 43c.@46c.; Oak Slaughter and salted, good Heavy, 43c.@46c.; Oak Slaughter, light Cropped, good, 43c.@48c.; Oak Slaughter, middle Cropped, good, 49c.@53c.; Oak Slaughter, bellies cropped, good, 19c.@21c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Light, 35½c.@36½c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Middle, 38c.@39c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Heavy, 39c.@40c.; Hemlock, California, good Light, 33½c.@35c.; Hemlock, California, good Middle, 37½c.@38½c; Hemlock, California, good Heavy, 38c.@39c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good Light, 32½c.@33½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good Middle, 35½c.@37c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good Heavy, 33c.@35c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and B. A. Damaged all weights, 31c.@35c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and B. A. Poor, all weights, 22c.@24½c.; Hemlock Slaughter, in rough, 30c.@34c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, Light, 33c.@36c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, Middle and Heavy, 37c.@44c., cash Ꝑ lb.

LIME—Rockland is quiet and heavy at $1 70 for Common, and $2 for Lump, Ꝑ bbl.

METALS—Have been inactive at about previous prices, including Ingot Copper at 38c.@39c. Ꝑ lb.; No. 1 American Pig Iron, $50@$51; No. 2, $48@$49; Scotch Pig, $49@$51; English and American Bar Iron, refined, $110@$125 Ꝑ ton; Pig Lead at equal to $9 62½@$9 75 Ꝑ 100 lbs.; Spelter at 10½c.@10¾c. Ꝑ lb.; Straits Tin at 27c.@27½c., in gold, and Banca Tin at 28c., in gold, Ꝑ lb.; Sheet Zinc, 13½c.@14c. Ꝑ lb.

LUMBER—Has been quiet at previous figures.

MOLASSES—Has been inactive, including New-Orleans at $1 05@$1 25; Porto Rico at 50c.@80c.; Cuba at 35c.@55c. Ꝑ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Continue dull and heavy, including Spirits Turpentine at 97½c.@$1 Ꝑ gallon; Crude do., at $7 50@$8 25; Resin at $5 50@$17 50 Ꝑ 280 lbs.; Tar, $2 87½@$4 Ꝑ bbl.

OILS—Have been quiet and depressed, including Crude Whale at $1 55@$1 60; Bleached Whale at $1 65@$1 70; Crude Sperm at $2 45@$2 48; Unbleached do. at $2 60; Lard Oil at $1 85@$2; Red Oil at $1@$1 10; Linseed Oil at $1 42 Ꝑ gallon.

NEW-BEDFORD MARKET, WEEK ENDING JAN. 22.—The market is very quiet, and the few sales, which have been made to the trade, embrace 60 bbls. Sperm, landed from bark *Acaso*, at this port; 100 do. do., from the *Fredonia*, at Boston, and in New-York, 400 bbls. South Sea Whale, to parties in this city—all on private terms.

Imports of Sperm and Whale Oil and Whalebone into the United States.

	Bbls. Sperm.	Bbls. Whale.	Lbs. Bone.
From Jan. 1 to Jan. 22, 1866	1,510	222	55,000
Same time last year	1,178	725	5,650

[*Whalemen's Shipping List.*

PETROLEUM—Is dull and heavy at 33c.@34c. for Crude; 54c.@55c. for Refined in bond; and 70c.@73c. for do. free, Ꝑ gallon.

PRINTING CLOTHS—Market very dull. The following are the sales: 2,500 pieces 60x64, on private terms.—*Providence Journal.*

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in limited request at irregular prices. Sales since our last 2,750 bbls., at $29 75@$30 for new Mess, closing at $29 75 regular; $28 50@$28 75, closing at $28 75 cash for one year old Mess; $23@$23 50 for Prime Mess, and $21 50@$21 75 for new Prime Ꝑ bbl. Also 4,000 bbls. new Mess, for February, March and April, sellers' options, at $29@$29 25 Ꝑ bbl. Cut Meats are quiet at 11c.@13c. for Shoulders, and 15c¾.@18c. for Hams; sales 135 pkgs. Bacon continues in limited request, but stiffly held, including Cumberland Cut at 14¾c.@15c.; Short Rib, at 15¼c.@15¾c.; Long Clear at 15¼c.@15¾c.; Long Cut Hams at 15½c.@16½c. Dressed Hogs are scarce and in request at 12¾c.@13c. for Western, and 13¼c.@13¾c. for City, Ꝑ lb. Lard is heavy and drooping; sales 550 tcs. and bbls. at 15½c.@18½c. lb. Beef is in less demand at $13 50@$16 50 for Extra Mess, and $11@$14 for Plain Mess; also, $16 50@$20 for New Plain Mess, and $21@$24 50 for New Extra do. Sales have been reported of 250 bbls. Tierce Beef continues dull and nominal. Beef Hams continue scarce and in request at $40 50@$41 50 Ꝑ bbl. Butter is inactive at 25c.@38c. for poor to prime, and 40c.@50c. for fancy extra to State, and 20c.@33c. for Western, Ꝑ lb. Cheese continues in limited request at 11½c.@17½c. for poor to choice, Ꝑ lb. We quote:

BUTTER.		
Orange and Sussex—fresh pails, Ꝑ lb.	30	@50
Pennsylvania and River—fresh pails, Ꝑ lb.	30	@45
Half-firkin tubs, State—first quality, Ꝑ lb.	38	@40
Half-firkin tubs, State—second quality, Ꝑ lb.	35	@37
New-York State Dairies—firkins—extra, Ꝑ lb.	38	@39
N. Y. State Dairies—firkins—good to fine, Ꝑ lb.	34	@37
N. Y. State Dairies—Welch tubs—extra, Ꝑ lb.	35	@37
N. Y. S. Dairies—Welch tubs—good to fine, Ꝑ lb.	33	@35
Ordinary State—Welch tubs, Ꝑ lb.	26	@30
Pennsylvania Dairies—firkins—good to fine, Ꝑ lb.	33	@36
Western Reserve—firkins—fair to good, Ꝑ lb.	27	@30
Michigan and Indiana—firkins—fair to good, Ꝑ lb.	26	@30
Ill. and Wisconsin—firkins—fair to good, Ꝑ lb.	25	@28
Common Western—firkins, Ꝑ lb.	20	@23
Canada Butter—good to fine, Ꝑ lb.	27	@30
Roll Butter—good to fine, Ꝑ lb.	30	@33
Roll Butter—extra in cloth, Ꝑ lb.	33	@35
CHEESE.		
Factory-made Dairies—first quality	17	@17½
Factory-made Dairies—second quality	15	@16
Farm Dairies—first quality	16	@17½
Farm Dairies—second quality	14	@15
Farm Dairies—common	11½	@13½
Orange County—flat skimmed	14	@17

RICE—Has been quiet at old figures. We quote Carolina at $12@$13, and Rangoon at $9 25@$10 25 Ꝑ 100 lbs.

SEEDS—Have been in rather more request, including Clover at 12¾c.@13¼c. Ꝑ lb.; Rough Flax at $2 75@$3, and Timothy at $3 75@$4 35 Ꝑ bushel.

SOAP—A small sale of Castile was made at 19c. Ꝑ lb.

SPICES—Have been more active and held with more firmness.

SUGARS—Have been in limited demand and on the decline. Sales since our last 171 hhds., including Cuba, &c., at from 11¼c.@12¾c., with 415 boxes Havana at 12¼c.@13½c., Ꝑ lb. We quote: Fair to good Grocer's at 11¾c.@12½c.; do., do., refining, at 11¼c.@11½c. Ꝑ lb. Refined Sugars continue dull and drooping. We quote: 14½c.@18c. Ꝑ lb.

STEARINE—Sales since our last 17,000 lbs. at 15½c.@16½c. Ꝑ lb.

TALLOW—Sales to-day reach 94,000 lbs. at 12¾c.@13c., and 11,000 lbs. Grease at 11¾c.@12¼c. Ꝑ lb.

TEAS—Have been in fair demand and steady. The principal business has been in black. We quote: Ordinary to finest Hyson Tea, from $1 10@$1 60; ordinary to finest Gunpowder and Imperial, from $1 20@$1 85; ordinary to finest Oolong, 90c.@$1 70, and do. to do. Souchong, 60c.@$1 50 Ꝑ lb.

TOBACCO—Has been in rather more request; sales since our last, 265 hhds. Kentucky, at 6½c.@22½c.; 230 cases Seed Leaf, part at 6½c.@30c.; 145 bales Yara and 50 bales Havana, on private terms, Ꝑ lb. Manufactured is inactive.

Prices of Leaf Tobacco in New-York, Jan. 16.

Gold. 1866.	Light.	Heavy.
Kentucky Factory Lugs	5 @ 6	7 @ 8½
Inferior Kentucky	6½@ 7½	10 @12
Middling to Fair	8 @ 9	12½@14
Good	9 @11	17 @18
Selections, bright and sweet	16 @21	— @—
Selections, heavy export	— @—	19 @21

Prices of Manufactured Tobacco in New-York, Jan. 19.

	Taxes Paid.	In Bond.
Extra	$1 15 @$1 20	60c. @65c.
Best brands of	90 @$1 10	55c. @60c.
Medium	— @ —	50c. @55c.
Common	95 @$1 00	— @—
32s	80 @ 90	— @—
¼ lbs. fine	75 @ 78	38c. @40c.
¼ lbs. medium to good	65 @ 70	30c. @35c.
¼ lbs. Navies fine	55 @ 62½	25c. @27½c.
¼ lbs. Navies medium	55 @ 60	20c. @25c.
Common	12½@ 30	12½c. @15c.

WHISKY—Sales to-day 150 bbls., in lots, at $2 27 Ꝑ gallon.

WOOL—Has been less freely dealt in, but has been quoted steady, including *New-York, Michigan and Indiana Fleece*—Saxony Fleece, 64c.@68c.; three-quarters and full-blood Merino fleece, 60c.@65c.; half-blood fleece, 60c.@62c.; native and quarter-blood fleece, 50c.@53c.; common fleece, 45c.@48c. *Ohio, Pennsylvania and Virginia*—Choice selected Saxony fleece, 75c.@78c.; Saxony fleece, 70c.@75c.; three-quarter and full-blood Merino fleece, 65c.@70c.; half-blood fleece, 62c.@65c.; native and quarter-blood fleece, 52c.@55c.; common fleece, 48c.@50c.; tub washed, 60c.@66c. *Wisconsin, Iowa, Vermont and Illinois*—three-quarters and full-blood Merino fleece, 55c.@60c.; half-blood fleece, 54c.@58c.; native and quarter-blood fleece, 50c.@52c. Ꝑ lb. *Missouri, Kentucky and Tennessee*—Washed fleece, 50c.@60c.; unwashed fleece, 35c.@40c.; Canada fleece, 55c.@72c. Ꝑ lb. *Pulled Wool*—New-York City extra pulled, 60c.@65c.; New-York City super pulled, 55c.@60c.; New-York City No. 1 pulled, 35c.@40c.; lambs, 45c.@50c.; Western pulled, 45c.@55c.; choice country picklock pulled, 70c.@75c.; Country extra pulled, 62c.@67c.; Country super pulled, 58c.@63c.; Country No. 1 pulled, 35c.@45c.; Canada pulled, 40c.@65c. Ꝑ lb. *California*—California unwashed fleeces, in grades, 25c.@42c.; California washed pulled, 40c.@57c.; California common washed pulled, 20c.@32c.; California Fall Clip, in grades, 22c.@40c. Ꝑ lb.

FREIGHTS.—For Liverpool, the engagements included 750 bales Cotton at ⅜d.@7-16d. per sailing vessel and ⅜d. per steamer Ꝑ lb; 28,000 bushels Corn at 5d. Ꝑ bushel. For London, 250 boxes Cheese at 20s. For Antwerp, a brig with Petroleum on private terms.

CITY GOVERNMENT.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

STATED SESSION.

MONDAY, Jan. 22, 1866—2 o'clock P. M.

The board met pursuant to adjournment in their chamber, number seventeen City Hall.

Present—J. Wilson Green, Esq., President, in the chair, and the following members:

Councilmen Keenan, Long, Stacom, Flynn, Robinson, O'Brien, Kenney, Costello, Hartman, Brinkman, Koster, Watts, Keech, White, Mackay, Kellogg, Tyng, Thomas, Halloran, Roberts, Pullman, Hettrick, Imlay—24.

The minutes of meetings held January ten, fifteen and eighteen were read and approved.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Councilman Brinkman—

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to George W. Seymour to keep a small stand for the sale of catarrh snuff on the corner of Hester-street and the Bowery, said permission to continue only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman O'Brien—

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to Matthew Melvin to retain a stand for the sale of papers on the northwest corner of Bowery and Prince-street, such permission to remain only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman O'Brien—

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to Messrs. Crowley & Boyle to receive and deliver goods in front of their premises, number thirty-four Old-slip, said permission to remain only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman Keenan—

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to Andrew Brown to display goods in front of his premises, corner of Caatham and Mulberry streets, such permission to remain only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman Brinkman—

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby authorized and directed to lay crosswalk in front of number two hundred and twenty-eight Third-street.

Which was referred to the Committee on Streets, when appointed.

By Councilman Keenan—

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to Harrison and Gilloon to receive and deliver goods in front of their premises, number seventy-two Pike-street, such permission to remain only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman Hartman—

Resolved, That the name of Michael Bishop, residing at number two hundred and thirty, Third-street, be added to the list of blind persons.

Which was referred to the Comptroller with power.

By Councilman Robinson—

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to Louis Henshel to keep a stand for the sale of notions, on the southwest corner of Canal and West streets, the same not to interfere with public travel, and to remain only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman Hartman—

Whereas, Tompkins Park, in its present condition, is almost useless for the purpose for which it was intended, and the citizens in the immediate vicinity are daily complaining of the filthy condition of the same; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby authorized and directed to have Tompkins Park placed in proper repair, and that the same be closed during said repairs.

Councilman Tyng moved that said resolution be referred to the Committee on Lands and Places, when appointed.

Which was lost.

The resolution was then adopted.

By Councilman Flynn—

Resolved, That the salary of the interpreter of the First District Police Court be and the same is hereby fixed at the sum of fifteen hundred dollars ($1,500) per annum, to take effect from and after the passage of this resolution.

Which was referred to the Committee on Salaries and Offices, when appointed.

By Councilman Flynn—

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to Richard Cook to erect a stand in Burling Slip, said permission to remain only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman Koster—

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby authorized and directed to renumber the Piers on the North and East Rivers immediately.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman Keenan—

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to Mary O'Malley to keep a stand in Burling Slip, such permission to remain only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman Kellogg—

Resolved, That permission be hereby granted to Thomas Varker and Mrs. John F. Collins to run a private drain through Avenue A, from the corner of Eighty-fourth-street to Eighty-sixth-street, there tapping the sewer, for the purpose of draining their private property, there being no intervening sewer, the same to be done at the expense of said Thomas Varker and Mrs. J. F. Collins, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Which was referred to the Committee on Sewers, when appointed.

Subsequently, Councilman Kellogg moved that such vote be reconsidered.

Which was carried.

The resolution was then adopted.

By Councilman Watts—

Resolved, That Seventh-street, between Avenues C and D, be paved with Belgian pavement, by and under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Councilman Hartman moved to amend said resolution by striking out the words "between Avenues C and D," and inserting in lieu thereof the words "from the Bowery to the East River."

Which was carried.

The resolution was then referred to the Committee on Belgian Pavement, when appointed.

By Councilman Halloran—

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of Henry Schultze and John F. Bauer, Trustees of the German Evangelical Lutheran Emmanuel Church, situate in Eighty-seventh-street, between Third and Fourth avenues, for the sum of one hundred and fifty-seven dollars and forty-five cents, as a donation, to enable said Trustees to pay the taxes on said Church property for the years one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four and one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, that being the amount of the same, and charge the same to the account of Donations.

Which was referred to the Committee on Donations and Charities, when appointed.

By Councilman Roberts—

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby authorized and directed to advertise for proposals to repair and raise the sunken part of the pier at the foot of One Hundred and Fourteenth-street, Harlem River; also to fill with good solid earth the width of One Hundred and Fourteenth-street, from Avenue A to the commencement of the pier at the foot of One Hundred and Fourteenth-street, Harlem River.

Which was referred to Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips, when appointed.

By Councilman Keenan—

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to P. Benjamin to retain a sign in front of his premises number eighty-three Division-street, such permission to remain only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman Halloran—

Resolved, That One Hundred and Fourteenth-street, between Third and Fourth avenues, be forthwith regulated, graded, curbed and guttered, and flagged with four feet flag stones, except where the same is already done, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the owners of property embraced in this resolution shall have the privilege to have the same done at their own expense, at any time previous to the advertising for proposals thereof, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was referred to Committee on Roads, when appointed.

By Councilman O'Brien—

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to Samuel Jones to exhibit goods in front of his premises, number two hundred and thirty-eight Bowery, such permission to remain only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman Stacom—

AN ORDINANCE

CREATING AN INSPECTOR OF CITY RAILROADS IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

SECTION 1. There shall be an officer in the Street Department who shall be called the Inspector of City Railroads of the City of New-York, whose duty it shall be to see that the railroads in the City of New-York are kept in proper order and condition, and that the companies keep in good repair the space between the various railroad tracks and the space outside the same, on either side of said tracks, of at least eight (8) feet in width, of each street in which any rail may be laid, or in accordance with the terms of their grants respectively; and also that each and every ordinance or resolution of the Common Council relating to railroads is fully complied with.

SEC. 2. The Inspector of City Railroads shall report without delay all violations of city ordinances respecting city railroads, to the Corporation Attorney, and shall make a semi-annual report to the Common Council of all business transacted by him, and submit for consideration and action such suggestions as may be deemed by him beneficial for the interests of the city and of those using the city railroads. The said Inspector shall be subject to the Street Commissioner in the proper discharge of the duties of his office, and shall receive payment monthly for his services at the rate of three thousand dollars ($3,000) per annum, the same to take effect from January first, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six.

Which was laid over.

PETITIONS.

By Councilman Kellogg—

Petition of William A. Marker to be appointed a Commissioner of Deeds.

Which was referred to the Committee on Salaries and Offices, when appointed.

By Councilman Koster—

Petition of H. W. Smith to erect a bay window.

In connection therewith, Councilman Koster presented the following resolution:

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to Henry Warren Smith to erect a bay window in front of his premises, Frankfort House, on the northeast corner of Frankfort and William streets, such permission to remain only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

The resolution was adopted.

By Councilman Mackay—

Petition of Edward Jacques for re-lease of property in Thirty-ninth-street, between Madison and Fifth avenues, forming part of Old Middle Road.

Which was referred to the Committee on Law Department, when appointed.

By Councilman O'Halloran—

Petition of Thos. Pearson and others to have Ninety-second-street, from Third-avenue to East River, paved with Belgian or trap-block pavement.

Which was referred to the Committee on Belgian Pavement, when appointed.

By Councilman Kellogg—

Remonstrance of property-owners against the proposed widening of Ann-street.

Which was referred to the Committee on Streets, when appointed.

COMMUNICATIONS.

A communication was received from the Street Commissioner, transmitting his Fourth Quarterly Report for the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five.

The President stated that the question would be on receiving the communication, and directing that the usual number of copies be printed in document form.

Councilman Pullman moved that there be one thousand copies printed instead of the usual number.

Which was lost.

The President then put the question as originally stated by him, and it was decided in the affirmative.

(For which see Document No. 3.)

A communication was received from the Comptroller, transmitting a letter from the Counsel to the Corporation, in relation to the apportionment for "Opening New Streets."

Which was referred to Committee on Finance when appointed.

PAPERS FROM THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

Resolved, That James Miller be permitted to keep a sign in front of his own premises, number five hundred and twenty-two Broadway, the same to remain only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was concurred in.

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby granted to Cobanks & Theall, in Harrison-street, between Washington and West, to receive, deliver and exhibit goods in front of their premises during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was concurred in.

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to Philip Ahern to keep a stand in front of number one Cortlandt-street, he having obtained the consent of the occupant of the premises, such permission to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was concurred in.

Whereas, The claims of the metropolis upon the General government for the erection of a Post-office commensurate with the requirements of its citizens, particularly of those engaged in commercial and other business pursuits have, by the action of the Hon. Henry J. Raymond, been presented to the Congress of the United States for favorable consideration, and

Whereas, The bill introduced by Mr. Raymond provides for the appointment of a commission, to consist of the Postmaster of the city, His Honor the Mayor and the President of the Chamber of Commerce, thus fully representing at once the interests of the general government, this municipality and the commercial and other business centred in it, in the selection of the commission which is to be authorized and empowered to provide a location, and to cause the erection of a building calculated to afford the desired facilities for post-office purposes; be it therefore

Resolved, That, in the opinion of the Common Council, the thanks of the people of the City of New-York are in an eminent degree due, and, as their representatives, we hereby cordially tender them to Honorable Henry J. Raymond, one of their representatives in Congress, for having brought so forcibly to the attention of the general government the imperative necessity for a more commodious building and eligible location for a post-office for the city; and be it further

Resolved, That the Common Council do most earnestly, yet respectfully, urge upon the representatives of our people in Washington the great public importance, nay, absolute necessity of advocating the passage of the said bill, now pending in the House of Representatives, with a view of affording more eligible and improved post-office accommodations; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of the foregoing resolutions, duly authenticated by the Clerk of the Common Council, be transmitted to Honorable Henry J. Raymond and the other representatives from the City of New-York in the Congress of the United States, now assembled at Washington.

Which was concurred in.

RESOLUTIONS RESUMED.

By Councilman Hartman—

Resolved, That Third street, from Bowery to the East River, be paved with Belgian pavement, the same to be done under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Which was referred to the Committee on Belgian Pavement, when appointed.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Report of the Special Committee appointed to revise the Rules of the Board.

Councilman Hartman moved to amend the proposed Rules by substituting for them the Rules of the Board of one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, so amended as to make the Committee on Markets and Wharves, Piers and Slips consist of five members instead of three.

The reading of the proposed Rules having been demanded,

Councilman Stacom moved that the whole subject be laid on the table.

Which was lost by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Keenan, Long, Stacom, Flynn, Robinson, O'Brien, Kenney, Costello, Hartman, Brinkman, Koster—11.

Negative—Councilmen Watts, Keech, Green, White, Mackay, Kellogg, Tyng, Thomas, Halloran, Roberts, Pullman, Hettrick, Imlay—13.

The President then put the question on the motion of Councilman Hartman to substitute the rules of one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, for those reported by the committee, and-so-forth, which was decided in the affirmative by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Keenan, Long, Stacom, Flynn, Robinson, O'Brien, Kenney, Costello, Hartman, Koster, Green, Imlay—13.

Negative—Councilmen Watts, Keech, White, Mackay, Kellogg, Tyng, Thomas, Halloran, Roberts, Pullman, Hettrick—11.

Resolved, That the Committee on National Affairs be and they are hereby authorized and directed to procure a stand of colors for the use of the Fifty-fifth Regiment, New-York State National Guard.

Which was referred to the Committee on National Affairs, when appointed.

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby authorized and directed to employ a suitable person as keeper and to take charge of the Bowling Green Park.

Councilman Tyng moved that said resolution be referred to the Committee on Lands and Places.

Which was lost.

The resolution was then lost for want of a sufficient number of votes, as follows:

Affirmative—Councilmen Keenan, Long, Stacom, Robinson, O'Brien, Kenney, Costello, Hartman—8.

Negative—Councilmen Flynn, Brinkman, Koster, Watts, Keech, Green, White, Mackay, Kellogg, Tyng, Thomas, Halloran, Roberts, Pullman, Hettrick, Imlay—16.

Councilman Flynn moved that said vote be reconsidered.

Which was carried.

And the resolution was referred to the Committee on Lands and Places, when appointed.

Resolution of Board of Aldermen as follows:

Resolved, That the Clerk of the Common Council be and he is hereby authorized and directed to procure and furnish each member of the Common Council with a suitable badge, together with the staves of office, stationery, maps, and such books as may be necessary to aid them in the discharge of their official business.

Which was laid over.

MOTIONS.

Councilman Keech moved that the by-laws be so amended as to fix the hour for the meeting of the board at four o'clock instead of two.

The President decided that under the rules such motion would lie over until the next meeting of the board.

PAPERS FROM THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

Resolved, That Robert T. Reilley be appointed a Commissioner of Deeds in place of James Sinclair, who has failed to qualify.

Which was referred to the Committee on Salaries and Offices, when appointed.

Resolved, That John White be and he is hereby appointed a Commissioner of Deeds in place of John Burke, who has failed to qualify.

Which was referred to the Committee on Salaries and Offices, when appointed.

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to Taylor and Brother to receive and deliver goods in front of their place of business, number ninety-two Reade-street, said permission to remain only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was concurred in.

MOTIONS RESUMED.

Councilman Stacom moved that when the board adjourn, it do so to meet on Thursday, the twenty-fifth instant, at three o'clock, P. M.

Councilman Hartman moved to amend said motion by striking out the hour of three, and inserting in lieu thereof the hour of one.

Which was lost.

The original motion of Councilman Stacom was then adopted.

RESOLUTIONS AGAIN RESUMED.

By Councilman Stacom—

Resolved, That James Finley be appointed a Commissioner of Deeds in place of John Jourdan, who failed to qualify.

Which was referred to the Committee on Salaries and Offices, when appointed.

SPECIAL COMMITTEE.

The President announced the following as the Special Committee on the part of the Board of Councilmen on the celebration of the twenty-second of February, viz.:

Councilman Keech, Councilman Pullman,
Councilman Imlay, Councilman Flynn,
Councilman Keenan.

Councilman Pullman asked to be excused from serving on said committee.

Councilman Koster moved that Councilman Pullman be so excused.

Which was carried.

And the President named Councilman White in place of Councilman Pullman.

STANDING COMMITTEES FOR 1866.

The President announced the following as the standing committees of the board for the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six.

1.—*Almshouse Department.*
Councilman Tyng, Councilman Pullman,
Councilman Brinkman.

2.—*Arts and Sciences.*
Councilman Pullman, Councilman Kellogg,
Councilman Flynn.

3.—*Assessments.*
Councilman Watts, Councilman Roberts,
Councilman Robinson.

4.—*Belgian Pavement.*
Councilman Imlay, Councilman Halloran,
Councilman Stacom.

5.—*Cleaning Streets.*
Councilman Watts, Councilman White,
Councilman O'Brien.

6.—*Croton Aqueduct Department.*
Councilman White, Councilman Thomas,
Councilman Robinson.

7.—*Donations and Charities.*
Councilman Mackay, Councilman O'Brien,
Councilman Thomas.

8.—*Ferries.*
Councilman Roberts, Councilman Keech,
Councilman O'Brien.

9.—*Finance.*
Councilman Kellogg, Councilman Keech,
Councilman Keenan.

10.—*Fire Department.*
Councilman Pullman, Councilman Thomas,
Councilman Long.

11.—*Lamps and Gas.*
Councilman Kellogg, Councilman Imlay,
Councilman Long.

12.—*Lands and Places.*
Councilman Roberts, Councilman Hettrick,
Councilman Koster.

13.—*Law Department.*
Councilman Tyng, Councilman Thomas,
Councilman Keenan.

14.—*Markets.*
Councilman Hettrick, Councilman Costello
Councilman Thomas, Councilman Stacom,
Councilman White.

15.—*National Affairs.*
Councilman Halloran, Councilman Kellogg,
Councilman Hartman, Councilman Koster,
Councilman Pullman.

16.—*Ordinances.*
Councilman Keech, Councilman Keenan,
Councilman Kellogg.

17.—*Police Department.*
Councilman Pullman, Councilman Tyng,
Councilman Costello.

18.—*Printing and Advertising.*
Councilman Watts, Councilman Keech,
Councilman Flynn.

19.—*Public Health.*
Councilman Thomas, Councilman Pullman
Councilman Long.

20.—*Public Buildings.*
Councilman White, Councilman Mackay,
Councilman Costello.

21.—*Railroads.*
Councilman Hettrick, Councilman Imlay,
Councilman Keech, Councilman Long,
Councilman Hartman.

22.—*Repairs and Supplies.*
Councilman Imlay, Councilman White,
Councilman Keech, Councilman Robinson,
Councilman Kenney.

23.—*Roads.*
Councilman Halloran, Councilman Roberts,
Councilman Hartman.

24.—*Salaries and Offices.*
Councilman Thomas, Councilman Watts,
Councilman Keenan.

25.—*Sewers.*
Councilman Hettrick, Councilman Koster,
Councilman Thomas.

26.—*Streets.*
Councilman Mackay, Councilman Koster
Councilman Watts.

27.—*Street Openings.*
Councilman Roberts, Councilman Halloran
Councilman Brinkman.

28.—*Taxes.*
Councilman Keech, Councilman Tyng,
Councilman Flynn.

29.—*Wharves, Piers and Slips.*
Councilman Imlay, Councilman Hettrick
Councilman Brinkman, Councilman Kenney,
Councilman Halloran.

30.—*Joint Committee on Accounts.*
Councilman Mackay, Councilman Tyng,
Councilman Robinson.

Councilman Kenney moved that the board do now adjourn.

Which was carried.

Whereupon the President declared that the board stood adjourned to Thursday, the twenty-fifth instant, at three o'clock P. M.

EDWIN M. HAGERTY, Clerk

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE MOST COMPLETE dwellings in the city, together with the furniture, which is new, costly and elegant.

The house is located on a side street, with the broad-side looking on to 5th-av. Lot extra large; possession at an early day. Apply to

HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

BUYERS OF BROADWAY PROPERTY will do well to send their address to the subscriber. He has the choicest plots for sale on that great avenue of commerce.

ALVAH BEEBE,
No. 117 Nassau-st., offices Nos. 28 and 29.

SEED FARM AND BUSINESS.

For sale, our branch seed establishment, with 75 acres of garden land at Urbana, Ohio, with the horses, implements, stock of roots, and all the seeds on hand, and over 3,000 boxes of garden seeds distributed on sale in Ohio and adjoining States. We will sell at a price and on such terms as will make it an object to the purchaser. Price $12,000 to $18,000, depending upon the amount of property purchased. The business has been established twelve years; is profitable and is offered for sale solely for the want of an experienced man as agent to carry it on. If not sold by the first of April, we wish to engage a competent man to take charge of it.

COMSTOCK, FERRE & CO.,
Hartford, Conn.

NEW-JERSEY FARMS FOR SALE:

JONES, MANBEY & CO.,
NO. 200 BROADWAY, ROOMS NO. 7 and 8.

DESIRABLE COUNTRY SEATS FOR SALE BY E. H. LUDLOW.

Ashbury Station, Harlem Railroad—House and 100 acres, $22,000.
Armonck, Harlem Railroad—House and 80 acres, $6,000.
Armonck, Harlem Railroad—House and 5 acres, $4,500.
Astoria—House and 6 acres, delightfully situated, $12,000.
Blauvetville—House and 49 acres, $8,500.
Bayonne Grove, near Bergen Point—House and plot, 298x368, $6,000.
Brentwood—House and 10 acres, $6,000.
Bedford, near Katonah Station—House and 34 acres, $12,000.
Col. Bland's Station, N. J.—Cottage and 27 acres, $15,000.
Chatham—House and 60 acres, near Albany, $1,800.
Catskill—House and 100 acres, (fine farm,) $6,000.
College Point, near Flushing Depot—House and 10 acres, $110,000.
Croton Falls—Mansion and 100 acres, elegant place, $50,000.
Cornwall—2 houses and 35 acres, $17,500.
Cliffwood, near Esopus—House and 120 acres, (fine sheep farm,) $35,000.
Colchester, Conn.—House and 25 acres, $12,500.
Demarest Station—Cottage and 42 acres, $8,500.
Dobbs' Ferry—Handsome house and 7 acres, on the water, $37,000.
Dobbs' Ferry—Stone house and 15 acres, $40,000.
For permits and further particulars, apply at No. 3 Pine-st.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE.—THE COUNtry seat and farm of the late Thomas Richardson is for sale, and an early possession can be had. The property is about 10 miles from the city—an easy drive; dwelling commodious, and contains every modern convenience; lawns, gardens, fruits, grape and green houses, and all outbuildings; hardly equaled; quantity of land about 65 acres. For further particulars inquire of F. C. RICHARDSON, No. 15 Broadway, or HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

CENTRAL PARK—125 FEET EAST OF FIFTH-av., opposite main entrance to the Grand Hotel, (which is to be the finest on this continent, cover a whole square and to be commenced immediately) ten lots for sale cheap, or owner will retain one or two lots for his own residence, if sold to parties who will build immediately. OWNER, No. 19 Broad-st., Room No. 36, from 11 to 1 o'clock daily.

BROOKLYN HOUSES—9TH-ST., (CONEY Island car route,) brick cottage, all improvements, with six lots and stable, $11,500; Gold-st., three-story, brick, all improvements, $10,000; Elliott-place, $11,000; Fort Green-place, $10,000, and others from $3,000 to $30,000. For sale by H. MACOMBER & SON, No. 18 Wall-st., Room No. 35.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE, located one and a half miles south of Yonkers, on the post-road, twelve miles from Madison-square; large house and carriage-house; plenty of shade trees; four to five acres; possession without delay. Apply to B. BARNES, No. 4 Jauncey-court.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE COUNTRY residence, containing 22 acres, in the suburbs of Newark, with first-class improvements; plenty of fruit; will be sold with or without furniture; location healthy and good neighborhood. Inquire of the owner, No. 30 Broad-st., Room No. 36.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL SUMMER RESIdence, 16 acres first-class land, large front on Rockland Lake, Rockland Co., N. Y., 30 miles from the city; commodious house, store, barn; good supply of fruit and shade trees. Terms easy. For particulars, inquire of DAY, FERDON & CO., No. 191 Broadway, Room No. 4.

AN ELEGANT PRIVATE RESIDENCE FOR SALE, at a decided bargain, furnished or unfurnished, on West 14th-st.; house four stories, high basement, 26x65; lot 103; is offered much below its value; owner called from the city; will give possession immediately. CHEVALIER & CO., No. 81 Cedar-st.

DAY, FERDON & CO.—REAL ESTATE agents for the sale or exchange of city, country and Western property; also for renting and collecting of rents. Some valuable farms for sale on the Northern, Central, and Morris and Essex Railroads, New-Jersey. No. 191 Broadway, corner of Dey-st., New-York, Room 4.

FOR SALE—520 LOTS ON LAUREL HILL, having twelve hundred feet front on Flushing Railroad and Newtown Creek, suitable for dwellings and factories; Brooklyn street cars running near, and accessible by water; price in blocks, $150 to $300 a lot, on easy terms; or together, less. Apply at No. 170 William-st.

FOR SALE—425 ACRES OF LAND, PARTLY improved, with a handsome lake of water upon the same; full of fish; suitable for a Summer resort, 100 miles from New-York; would be sold cheap. For particulars apply to C. LUXTON'S Land Office, corner Palisade-av. and Warren-st., Hudson City, N. J.

FOR SALE—A WATER FRONT, IN BROOKlyn, of nearly 300 feet, with bulkhead the whole length; suitable for any manufacturing business, or for storage. Apply to J. C. HULL & SON, No. 32 Park-row, New-York.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN, A FIRST-CLASS Jersey farm, in sight of the depot on the New-York and Millstown Railroad; good buildings. One-half can lay on mortgage or taken in other property. Address J. C. BELDEN, Middlebush, N. J.

A FINE FARM IN STAMFORD, 100 acres, two-story house, fine barn and outhouse; fruit of all kinds; price, $7,500; 4 horses, yoke of oxen, 9 head of cattle, 25 tons of hay, wagon and farming tools. P. ZIGLER, No. 12 Centre-st., Corner Chambers.

$600.—FOR SALE—A NICE LITTLE MANufacturing business, with the patent right, stock, &c. Apply to M. L. BYRN, No. 75 Bank-st., near Bleecker, from 8 to 2, or after 5 P. M.

A THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE, IN good order; price $2,800; 2 lots in garden; possession immediate; located at Morrisania. Apply to G. W. DITCHETT, No. 2 New-Chambers-st., second floor.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL DESIRABLE COUNTRY residences at Washington Heights, Inwood, Kingsbridge and Sing Sing. For particulars inquire of THOS. VEITCH, No. 51 Exchange-place.

AN EXCEEDINGLY TASTY COTTAGE house, with from three to eighteen acres of land, for sale; near depot, and about sixteen miles from the city. Apply at drug-store, No. 363 Bowery, corner 4th-st.

FOR SALE—"LINDENWALD," NEAR KINDERhook, Columbia County, N. Y., formerly the residence of the late President Martin Van Buren; about 225 acres of land. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE — A SPLENDIDLY-FURNISHED house on Murray-hill; possession immediately. Apply to LODER BROS. & CO., No. 315 Broadway.

WILLIAM-ST.—FOR SALE, A VALUABLE piece of property in William-st., just above Platt. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

EAST TENNESSEE LAND AGENCY.

COCKRILL & SEYMOUR,
REAL ESTATE BROKERS,
Knoxville, Tenn.,

Offer for sale valuable lands of every description in all parts of East Tennessee. Information concerning real estate promptly and gratuitously furnished.

TO PRIVATE FAMILIES DESIRING A PLEASANT COUNTRY RESIDENCE DURING THE PRESENT YEAR.—A gentleman has just erected a large and commodious building in the upper part of Westchester County, containing some 30 rooms, with large parlors, dining and billiard rooms; delicious water at the door, ice-house, barn, stables, good garden spot, fine play-ground for children, and large pond of water for fishing or boating; the whole thing admirably arranged for the accommodation of about 50 persons, including servants. This is a fine opportunity for about four or six private families to club together, and, where the families are known to each other, would make it pleasant and comfortable as a residence during the whole year, as it is of easy access by railroad, just 20 minutes' walk from the station, and only 5 miles south of Lake Mahopac. Persons can be here at 9 A. M. and leave at 5 P. M.; full advantage of express trains. Rent per year, $2,000. Brokers furnishing tenants will be allowed the usual commission up to the 1st of February. Reference will be required as to character and responsibility. For further particulars apply to JOSEPH PICKARD, Rotunda Building, under Croton Aqueduct Board, City Hall, or to G. S. HICKOK, Park Bank.

FOR SALE—COUNTRY SEAT AND FARM OF the late Samuel Howland, Esq., located in Westchester County, about one-and-a-half miles inland from Dobbs' Ferry Station, on the Hudson River Railroad. The dwelling is large, very comfortable and completely furnished, and has hot and cold water thoroughly distributed through it; bath, water-closets, &c. The garden is large, walks graveled and flagged with stone; flowers and shrubbery numerous and in great variety; capacious greenhouse, several grape-houses, large stables and carriage-houses; fine lawn and large old shades; a large lake filled with trout; and attached to and connected with the mansion is a farm of 300 acres, in a high state of cultivation; numerous and large barns, sheds, rick, boat-houses, farmer's and gardener's houses, flouring-mill, saw-mill, and machinery of the most approved kind. Store and several dwellings on the estate for rent. The farm is fenced, and surrounded by the most substantial stone wall, and gates to each lot, making the entirety scarcely equaled in the country. This is a fine opportunity for a gentleman wanting a place convenient to the city, with farm attached. Price $100,000. Terms easy. Inquire of

HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

THE AMERICAN LAND COMPANY AND AGENCY, ORGANIZED UNDER THE LAWS OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK,

OFFICE NO. 57 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK CITY,

will buy and sell real estate, as the agent of others, in al parts of the United States, especially in the South.

Will negotiate loans on real securities. Will facilitate emigration, and will transact all business in which a responsible agent, known and trusted by all interests, may be usefully employed.

JOHN A. ANDREW, President.

FRANK E. HOWE, Vice-President and General Agent, North.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—THE NEAT two-story and attic house with basements and undercellar (frame filled in with brick) on Bedford-av., between Myrtle and Willoughby avs. Price, $4,000.

Also, a similar house on Franklin-av., between Willoughby and DeKalb avs. Price, $4,000.

Also, two three-story brick houses on Monroe-st., near Marcy-av. Price, $3,000 each.

Also, the cottage and lots adjoining. Price, $2,500. Inquire of ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SALE—THE TWO-STORY AND BASEment house (frame filled in with brick) on 4th-av., between 84th and 85th sts., near Central Park. Price, $4,500.

Also, the four tenement houses Nos. 161 and 163 Lewis-st., between 3d and 4th sts.; the rent is $3,000 per year. Price, $20,000.

Also, the valuable leasehold property No. 138 East Broadway, running through to Division-st.; rent, $1,700 per year. Price, $9,500. Inquire of ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

FOR SALE—30 COTTAGES AND ELEGANT dwellings, with one or more lots each, at $1,500 to $2,500. Now building and for sale 100 cottages and elegant dwellings on Herkimer-st., Atlantic-av., &c., Brooklyn, costing $1,000 to $6,000; easy payments. CHAS. R. MILLER, Atlantic-av., East New-York; or No. 9 Willoughby-st., Brooklyn.

$16.000.—A BEAUTIFUL BROWN-stone three-story high basement house, with all modern improvements, five streets from Central Park, near Lexington-av.; great bargain is offered, as the owner is sick and must leave the city; will be sold this month. Address OWNER, Box No. 109 *Times* Office.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR MANUFACTURING PURPOSES.—For sale, to close an estate, three-fourths of the block bounded by Washington, Water, Plymouth and Adams streets, near the Catharine Ferry, Brooklyn, in plots to suit purchasers. BENJAMIN G. HITCHINGS, Executer, No. 51 William-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY PLACE OF 34 acres, on the east bank of the Passaic, one mile from Newark; the house contains 18 rooms, with fine view of Orange Mountain; one hour from Wall-street; with constant railroad communication; taxes very low and location perfectly healthy. Apply to R. C. EMBREE, No. 54 William-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—NO. 63 ST. MARK'S-PLACE—THE first-class four-story, high-stoop brown-stone house, built by days' work in the most substantial manner, with all modern improvements; 25 feet by 58, with a 12-foot two-story extension; lot 179 feet deep; handsome stable for five horses in the rear on 9th st. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

SARATOGA SPRINGS—HOTEL SITE FOR sale, situated on Broadway, in the most eligible location now open for such a purpose in this celebrated watering place. Fine groves on the grounds, commanding elevation, with extensive views, and a park of over 20 acres. Apply to EDMUND COFFIN, No. 27 Nassau-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—THE ELIGIBLE FEE PROPERTY on the north side of 17th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., 100 feet front on 17th-st., by half the block in depth, the centre lot running through to the south side of 18th-st. A large house is built on the 17th-st. lots, and a brick stable on 18th-st. Terms easy. Apply to J. B. NONES, No. 262 Broadway, corner of Warren-st.

FOR SALE—A PARCEL OF LOTS ON SOUTH-west corner of 8th-av. and 116th-st.; the avenue is graded, lighted with gas, and has the sidewalks laid; 116th-st. is a 100 feet street, which makes this corner one of the best on 8th-av. Apply to JOHN McCLAVE, No. 44 Pine-st.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN, E. D.—THE three-story and basement brick houses Nos. 3 and 7 2d-st., near Broadway; a few minutes' walk from the ferry. Price, $5,000 each.

Inquire of ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway, New-York.

DUTCHESS COUNTY FARM FOR SALE—One of the most desirable in the county, containing 192 acres under a high state of cultivation, with a large brick mansion and outbuildings, which alone cost what the entire farm can now be bought at. Inquire of MILLER & HARRIOTT, No. 14 Pine-st.

FOR SALE CHEAP—FOUR SMALL LOTS ON westerly side of 3d-av., between 75th and 76th sts.; well situated for immediate improvement; also, large double frame building and plot of ground in rear; two-thirds can remain. MOORE & BROWN, No. 31 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE—IN RAHWAY, N. J., A FEW minutes' walk from depot, a brick house, 14 rooms, lot 190 front, 100 deep; also, a two-story frame barn; price $5,500; possession immediately. Apply to J. D. WEST, No. 40 Cortlandt-st.

FOR SALE—ON 8TH-AV., (CENTRAL PARK,) 15 front lots, with rear lots adjoining, well located, near a park entrance; streets graded; will be sold below the market price to close an estate. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN, ON ONE OF THE most pleasant and desirable corners on Pierrepont-st., a three-story and attic brick house, with all the modern improvements; 26½ feet wide; lot 30x103. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A TWO-STORY MODERN COTtage with five acres, five miles out. Also a three-story brick store and dwelling on Flatbush-av., and four lots on Flatbush-av. near Prospect Park, Brooklyn. Apply to owner, B. D. ALLEN, No. 30 Broad-st.; Room 36.

A PRODUCTIVE FARM IN ROCKLAND County for sale at a bargain; 58 acres, 6 in wood, balance highly improved, well watered, two orchards, good house and barn, near depots. The owner can be seen at A. SERGEANT'S, No. 15 Wall-st.

FARM FOR SALE—156 ACRES, NEAR Goshen, Orange County, N. Y.; also 47 acres, with handsome cottage house, very pleasantly situated; both very cheap. Full particulars of C. H. OLIVER, No. 7 Beekman-st.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE COUNTRY RESIdence in New-Jersey, near a depot; large double house, plenty of fruit; price $6,000. Apply at No. 76 Cortlandt-st., from 1 to 3 P. M.

FOR SALE—THE DESIRABLE HOUSE NO. 36 East Warren-st., Brooklyn; neighborhood excellent; cars near. Price $5,060. Apply to D. J. CRAIN, No. 20 Exchange-place, New-York.

FARMS AND COUNTRY SEATS FOR SALE in New-Jersey, New-York, Connecticut, Massachusetts, five to four hundred acres; some very low.

ALBERT HAMILTON, No. 137 Broadway.

FOR SALE—TERMS EASY.—HOUSES AND lots on 37th, 38th, 39th, 41st, 50th and Division, Hammond and Orchard sts. Apply at No. 192 Broadway, from 11 to 12 o'clock, of PETER A. H. JACKSON.

FOR SALE—HOUSE NO. 21 ST. MARK'S-place. Apply on the premises to JOHN S. MAXWELL, from 9 to 10 A. M.

LOT FOR SALE—CORNER OF PARK-AV and 37th-st. Apply to

A. P. HARD, No. 44 Beekman-st.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL RESIDENCE AT White Plains, N. Y., one hour by rail from 26th-st. Apply to BOGART & BUSSING, No. 14 Pine-st.

THE THREE STORY BRICK DWELLING, No. 267 West 34th-st., near 8th-av.; price $16,000. Apply to J. ENGELHART, No. 263 West 34th-st.

FRUIT FARM—54 ACRES, 1,000 PEACH TREES in bearing, only $5,000; 50 acres $3,000; 60 acres $2,500; 200 acres $4,500. Cheap. JAQUES, No. 40 Dey-st.

FOR SALE—A LOT ON MADISON-AV., BEtween 44th and 45th sts., 25x100. Apply to WM. H. RAYNOR, No. 6 Pine-st.

BOWERY.—FOR SALE—NO. 166, WEST SIDE, large lot between Broome and Spring sts. Inquire of Mr. BUCKLEY, 8 54th-st., second house from 5th-av.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY HOUSE NO. 42 Grove-st. High stoop, sub-cellar, and in good order. Apply to F. TILLOW, No. 1 Nassau-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED TO LEASE—FOR TWO OR THREE years, a first-class furnished house, in a desirable location, by a responsible party, who will take the best care of the property. This affords an excellent opportunity for families about visiting Europe. A fancy rent will not be paid. Address, with particulars of location, rent, &c., S. R. J., Box No. 180 *Times* Office.

WANTED TO HIRE FOR TWO OR THREE YEARS—A small house on line of Harlem or New-Haven Railroad; must be within 15 miles of 26th-st. depot. Inquire of L. D. FREDRICKS, No. 949 Broadway, between 22d and 23d sts.

STORAGE STORE WANTED—EITHER on lease or purchase, on lot 25x100, and located between Cortlandt and North Moore sts., and West and Church sts. E. R. MUDGE, SAWYER & CO., Nos. 35 and 37 Park-place.

WANTED—THE WHOLE OR PART OF A small store or lofts between Liberty and Duane sts. Address, with full particulars, J. H. BENTON, Box No. 175 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY PLACE WANTED TO RENT of about ten acres, within 1½ hours' ride by rail from New-York. Address, with particulars, STEPHENS, Box No. 502 Post-office, New-York.

WANTED TO RENT—A NICE, SMALL place in the country; must have good house. Address, stating price, location and conveniences of getting to and from the city, COUNTRY, Box 113 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A SMALL FAMILY, A FURnished house for the Summer; mountain air preferred. Address, with full particulars, Box No. 431 Post-office.

TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET,

WITH ALL THE MODERN IMPROVEMENTS, SPLENDID LIGHT AND VENTILATION, SUITABLE FOR

BANKS, BANKERS, BROKERS, MERCHANTS, LAWYERS, RAILWAY, INSURANCE AND OTHER COMPANIES,

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BROADWAY.

Nos. 5, 7, 17, 19, 34, 36, 49 and 53 NEW-STREET,

ALL NEAR WALL-STREET.

Nos. 4, 6, 11, 17, 19, 21 and 38 BROAD-ST.

Nos. 4 and 19 WALL-ST.,

And Nos. 55 and 57 EXCHANGE-PLACE.

APPLY AT THE OFFICE OF

EDWARD MATTHEWS,

No. 19 Broad-st., corner Exchange-place.

A FIRST-CLASS FURNISHED RESIDENCE TO LET AT ELIZABETH, N. J.—Fine large house, with beautiful grounds and charming surroundings. The house is completely furnished; good stable and carriage-house attached. Possession given at short notice. Rent $200 per month. Apply to BENJ. OGDEN, No. 221 Broad-st., (opposite the depot) Elizabeth, N. J.

STORE NO. 32 BROADWAY, THROUGH TO NEW-ST.—To let or lease for a term of years, the first-class store, brown-stone front, with basement and cellar, 25 feet front, 30 feet rear and 190 feet long, with extra store in New-st.; can be arranged to suit any business. Apply by letter to Box No. 58 Post-office.

NO. 60 BROADWAY, THROUGH TO NEW-ST.—To lease for ten years, at a ground rent, the property No. 60 Broadway, 35 feet wide, by 24.6 on New-st. For particulars, apply to

HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET—FROM FEB. 1, BY THE FLOOR, TWO first-class new houses, Nos. 144 and 146 East 46th-st., to small respectable families; none other need apply, each floor has all the modern improvements. For information inquire of C. SMITH, on the premises.

TO RENT—FURNISHED—ONE OF THE MOST extensive and elegant residences in the city, with large grounds: to rent for two or three years only, on account of the owner going to Europe. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FURNISHED ROOM GRATIS—FIRST-class house on Staten Island, near landing, without board. To a gentleman with satisfactory reference, no charge will be made. Address COMPANY, Box No. 3,651 New-York Post-office.

TO LEASE FOR THREE YEARS FROM May 1, the four lofts of the store corner of Warren-st. and Broadway. Apply, on the premises, to DEVLIN & CO., or to JOHN LLOYD & SONS, No. 15 Nassau-st.

TO LET—A DESIRABLE OFFICE.—FOR TERMS inquire at the office of the *Le Nouveau Monde*, No. 7 Beekman-st., Room 9, between 10 and 1 o'clock.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant woman, a situation as good plain cook in a small private family; understands English cooking well; is an excellent baker, and has no objection to assist in the washing; has good references. Call at No. 110 East Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD PLAIN cook, and is also a good washer and ironer, in a small private family; can give the best of reference for the last three years. Call at No. 148 West 17th-st., a few doors from 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION, TO DO COOKING or general housework, by a neat, capable girl, willing, respectful and economical; is an excellent washer and ironer and highly recommended. Call at No. 121 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG ENGlish girl, 15 years old, to take care of children; can do light housework; references given. Can be seen at No. 80 Fulton-av., Brooklyn, between St. Felix-st. and Fort Green-place.

WANTED—WASHING, BY A COMPETENT first-class laundress; does all kinds of fine washing and fluting; also, family washing carefully done; good reference. Call at No. 345 West 25th-st., in the store. Inquire for Mrs. CAIN.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young woman as cook, washer and ironer, or to assist with the coarse washing; good city reference can be given. Can be seen at No. 950 Broadway, until suited.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A CAPABLE colored girl as seamstress or nurse and seamstress, or any kind of up-stairs work. Call at BOOKHAM'S, No. 329 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A SUPERIOR COOK, WITH excellent city reference, a situation in a private family; is an excellent baker; makes pastry, soups and jellies; wages, $12. Call at No. 192 East 21st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS chambermaid and waitress in a private family or boarding-house; takes charge of the silver and dining-room; wages $10. Call or address No. 192 East 21st-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUATION as chambermaid and waitress; is willing and obliging; the best of references can be given. Call at No. 340 West 16th-st., third floor.

WANTED—A LADY WISHES TO PROCURE A situation for a very respectable young woman as wet nurse. Apply for two days at No. 44 West 12th-st., between 10 and 3 o'clock.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble girl as nurse; she is also capable of taking care of an infant; can give the best of reference. Call at No. 148 West 17th-st., a few doors from 7th-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG AMERICAN GIRL, A situation as waitress and take care of children; has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Inquire at No. 324 East 24th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—BY A SEAMSTRESS, WORK BY the day or week. Good reference given. Address SEAMSTRESS, third floor No. 109 West 15th-st.

DOMESTICS, SERVANTS, HELP, &c., advertising for situations, places, homes, &c., in the DAILY TRIBUNE, are charged only 25 cents.

MALES.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG MAN, lately arrived from England, a situation in any capacity; is a good scholar, and not afraid of hard work; has first-class testimonials as to being honest, sober, willing, obliging and regular in attention to business; wages no object whatever. Address, for a week, T. JOHNSON, Box No. 212 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY an Englishman, single; he thoroughly understands his business in every respect, and is a good and careful driver, and can drive four-in-hand; has the best of city references from his last employer. Call or address COACHMAN, No. 490 6th-av.

WANTED—THE AGENCY FOR SOME SALABLE article for Boston and the general Northeastern market, by a party posted in the entire Northeastern trade. In a really good thing money will be invested if desired. Address (giving full particulars) H. J. H., Box No. 108 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a highly respectable young man of long [illegible] thoroughly [illegible] recommended [illegible]; will be disengaged in a few days. Call or address COACHMAN, No. [illegible] Broadway, in the harness-store.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE PROTESTANT MAN (a Scotchman) a situation as coachman and groom; has first-class city reference; understands his business thoroughly, and is willing and obliging. Address S., Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as coachman; thoroughly understands his business; has no objections to the country; best of reference from his last employer. Address M. L., Box No. 214 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a man who thoroughly understands his business; best of city references; no objections to the country. Address No. 436 6th-av., or Box No. 199 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE sober and steady man, with unexceptionable references, a situation as waiter in a family. Call at No. 64 West 18th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER; has had long experience in the business. A line sent to P. K., at A. Bridgeman's, No. 876 Broadway, will be attended to.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A private family by a young man of long experience. Address No. 209 6th-av., corner 14th-st., in the jeweler's.

A SINGLE GENTLEMAN, AGED 28 years, offers his services to any responsible party as an agent; he is well educated; a fine penman, and correct accountant; would prefer going South; can furnish reference of the highest character respecting ability, integrity and social position. Address L. M. N., Box No. 171 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

LOCAL WANTED.—A LOCAL EDITOR IS wanted for a Union daily afternoon paper, situated in a pleasant and flourishing place about seven hours' ride from New-York. Address PUBLISHER, Box No. 196 *Times* Office, stating experience had and salary expected.

AGENT'S FURNISHING HOUSE IN THE country, doing an extensive business, needs a first-class salesman who can take entire charge if required. Sufficient inducement will be offered to the right man. Address A. B., Hartford *Courant*, Hartford, Conn.

BUSINESS FOR ALL.—MALES AND FEmales, with capital or without, seeking for the most pleasant, respectable and profitable business, will call upon or address, for particulars, the BARTLETT SEWING-MACHINE COMPANY, No. 569 Broadway, N. Y.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A FIRST-class architectural draughtsman, for a short engagement in Baltimore; one thoroughly competent in perspective drawing and coloring can get his own price. Apply at the Astor House, between 10 and 11 o'clock to-day.

FRANK E. DAVIS.

WANTED—BY A GERMAN FAMILY, LIVING about twelve miles from New-York City, a lady fully competent to teach beside the English branches, German or French, or both languages; also, to give instructions upon the piano; references required. Address A. B., Box No. 3,215 Post-office, New-York City.

WANTED—WELL-RECOMMENDED SERvants immediately for the best situations in first-class families, at good wages, such as cooks, chambermaids, waitresses, nurses, seamstresses, laundresses, cooks, washers and ironers, and houseworkers. Apply at the Employment House, No. 138 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

WANTED—IN AN IMPORTING AND JOBBING dry goods house two youths, 15 to 17 years of age, who have had some experience at office work. Character and associations must be good. Apply, in own handwriting, to IMPORTER, Box No. 166 *Times* Office.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED SHIRT CUTter; one competent to take charge of a shirt factory; must come well recommended. Address, stating salary required, Box No. 502 Post-office, Paterson, N. J.

WANTED—AN AMERICAN BOY, 12 OR 15 years of age, to make himself generally useful about a store; must come well recommended. Apply at No. 69 Catharine-st.

WANTED—TWO FIRST-CLASS MILLINERS, at Mme. NATALIE TILMAN & CO.'S, No. 147 East 9th-st. Apply from 9 to 10 A. M.

WANTED—A COPYIST IN A LAWYER'S office; must write a neat hand and give good reference. Address Box No. 1,683 Post-office.

WANTED—A NUMBER OF FIRST-CLASS CAR builders and coach trimmers in a car factory, near this city. Apply to W. W. TAULMAN, No. 76 William-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS CHAMBERMAID, one that can come well recommended. Inquire No. 5 West 25th-st.

WANTED—A BOY IN A DRUG-STORE; MUST live with his parents. Apply at No. 383 Bowery, corner 4th-st.

WANTED—A TIDY YOUNG GIRL TO SEE TO children and do plain sewing. Call at No. 122 East 14th-st.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JAN. 24, 1866.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Enlargement of the Daily, Semi-Weekly and Weekly Times.

The Largest and Cheapest Newspaper in the United States.

The NEW-YORK TIMES has been enlarged to the size of the LONDON TIMES.

Each number contains *eight* pages of *seven* columns each—or FIFTY-SIX columns in all—making it the largest newspaper in the United States.

The TIMES will contain regularly:

FULL CONGRESSIONAL REPORTS.
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Everything possible will be done to make the TIMES the most valuable and interesting Family Newspaper in the United States. Its price will remain unchanged, in spite of the fact that its size and contents have been increased one-fourth.

The following are the prices of the several editions, payable in all cases in advance:

MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

The DAILY TIMES, per annum	$10
The DAILY TIMES (Sunday Edition included)	$12
The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, one year	$3
The WEEKLY TIMES, one year	$2

These prices are invariable. Club rates are discontinued. We have no traveling agents. Remit in Checks or Post-office Money Orders if possible.

Address

H. J. RAYMOND & CO.,
TIMES Office, New-York.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

☞ Advertisements for the WEEKLY TIMES must be handed in before 10 o'clock this evening.

Amusements this Evening.

BARNUM'S NEW MUSEUM.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
THIS AFTERNOON at 4. EVENING at 7½ o'clock. GRAND CIRCUS PERFORMANCE. PERFORMING THREE-HORNED BULL. The Domestic Drama of JESSIE GRAY; OR, THE CONVICT'S VENGEANCE. Giants, dwarfs, 100 000 curiosities.

WINTER GARDEN.
Broadway, between Bleecker and Amity sts.
THIS AFTERNOON, Jan. 24, commencing at 1 o'clock, Matinee, RUY BLAS, and FAINT HEART NEVER WON FAIR LADY. EVENING, at 7:20 o'clock, PIZARRO. Principal characters by Edwin Booth, Mr. Charles Barrow, I. H. Taylor, Miss Rose Eytinge, Mrs. Wilkins, Miss Effie Germon, Andrews.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
THIS EVENING, Jan. 24, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, ST. MARC; OR, THE SOLDIER OF FORTUNE. Characters by Messrs. E. L. Davenport, J. B. Studley, Morton, Hind; Misses Eliza Newton, Louisa Myers and Kate Newton.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
THIS EVENING, Jan. 24, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, LEAH, a JEWISH MAIDEN. Characters by Messrs. J. C. Cowper, J. G. Burnett, C. H. Morton, D. E. Ralton, George Becks, E. S. Holmes, Miss Bateman, Mrs. A. Perry, Farren, A. Chapman, Everett, Lulu.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
THIS EVENING, Jan. 24, commencing at 8 o'clock, THE RIVALS. Characters by Messrs. Frederick Robinson, Charles Fisher, Mark Smith, B. T. Ringgold, J. C. Williamson, George Holland, Miss Mary Gannon, Miss Madeline Henriques, Mrs. Vernon, Mrs. John Sefton.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Broadway, between Grand and Broome sts.
THIS AFTERNOON, Jan. 24, commencing at 1½. EVENING, 7¾ o'clock. UNCLE SOLON SHINGLE. Characters by Messrs. John E. Owens, W. C. Forbes, J. W. Albaugh, F. J. Evans, H. L. Hinton, W. H. Hamblin, H. Jordan, J. D. Bilby, F. W. Williams; Mrs. A. Hind, Miss Saidee Cole.

WOOD'S THEATRE,
Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel.
THIS AFTERNOON, Jan. 24, commencing at 1½, and EVENING, at 7¾ o'clock, THE WIDOW'S VICTIM; THE BALLOON WEDDING. Characters by Messrs. F. S. Chanfrau, G. C. Davenport, Wm. Scallan; Miss Henrietta Osborne, Mrs. Edward Wright, and Milles. Sallie Tray, Annie Merry, Frances Ullman.

LUCY RUSHTON'S NEW-YORK THEATRE,
Nos. 728 and 730 Broadway.
THIS EVENING, Jan. 24, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, DAY AFTER THE WEDDING and THE PRISONERS OF WAR. Characters by Messrs. Mortimer, Clarke, Pearson and Moore; Miss Lucy Rushton, Mrs. Maeder, Mrs. Mark Smith, and the entire strength of the company.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, between Canal and Hester sts.
THIS EVENING, Jan. 24, commencing at 7 o'clock, CAPTAIN MACHEATH; OR, THE HEROES OF HOUNSLOW HEATH, GILDEROY and BRIAN O'LINN.

FOX'S OLD BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, between Bayard and Canal sts.
THIS EVENING, Jan. 24, commencing at 7½ o'clock, THE REAPER OF BURGUNDY, DOGS OF THE SUNGLE, and HIBERNIAN PIPER. Characters by C. K. Fox, Marsden, Olosky, C. Foster, Guion, Brad-Misses Fanny Herring, R. Denvil and Maywood.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS AND HIPPOTHEATRON.
14th-st., opposite the Academy of Music.
THIS AFTERNOON, Jan. 24, commencing at 2½ o'clock. EVENING, at 8 o'clock. JAMES ROBINSON and a complete troupe of Equestrian and Gymnastic Performers.

BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.
Broadway, between Grand and Broome sts.
THIS EVENING, Jan. 24, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, THAT'S MY SISTER, and THE STREETS OF NEW-YORK. Characters by N. Seymour and Dan Bryant.

GEORGE CHRISTY'S OPERA HOUSE.
West 24th-st., near 5th-av.
THIS EVENING, Jan. 24, commencing at 8 o'clock, DOUBLE-BEDDED ROOM. Characters by Messrs. George Christy, Budworth, Donaldson, Abbot and Hodgkins.

AMERICAN THEATRE.
Broadway, between Howard and Grand sts.
THIS EVENING, Jan. 24, commencing at 7½ o'clock, THE IRISH TIGER; THE FAIR OF MULLINGAR, and THE BALLOON WEDDING.

STUDIO BUILDING,
No. 15 10th-st.
THIS MORNING, commencing at 9 o'clock, Exhibition of FRENCH, ENGLISH and FLEMISH PICTURES.

DODWORTH'S HALL.
Broadway, opposite Eleventh-st.
THIS EVENING, Jan. 24, commencing at 8 o'clock. SOIREES OF CHAMBER MUSIC.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate yesterday a bill was introduced to amend the act for the relief of seaman and others on the books of vessels lost at sea. A bill was reported to restrict the expenses of collecting soldiers' claims. Mr. SUMNER gave notice of an amendment to the bill for the admission of Colorado. It provides that Colorado shall not be admitted except upon the condition that all inhabitants, without distinction of color or race, shall be made equal in the eye of the law. Notice was given of an intended amendment to the law regulating the sale of postage-stamps. A petition was presented from artisans in government employment asking for the adoption of the eight hour system. The protest of the California Legislature against sale of mineral lands was presented. It was referred to the Committee on Public Lands. A warm debate arose on the bill to enlarge the powers of the Freedmen's Bureau. Mr. SAULSBURY spoke against the bill, alleging that it encouraged idleness among the negroes. Mr. FESSENDEN replied at some length in defence of the bill. After some further debate the Senate adjourned.

In the House, a resolution was adopted instructing the Committee on Reconstruction to inquire into the expediency of having a census of the United States taken during the present year. A series of resolutions was offered by Mr. ANDERSON, of Missouri, declaring that the doctrine of State rights strikes at the foundation of all government. The resolutions were referred to the Committee on Reconstruction. The House then proceeded to the consideration of the proposed amendment to the constitution in relation to the basis of representation. The ensuing debate was one of more than ordinary excitement and confusion. At the opening of the session, Mr. STEVENS demanded the previous question; but this provoked such a storm of protestations from both sides of the House, that he subsequently withdrew it and allowed the debate to proceed. Pending the consideration of the amendment, the House adjourned.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate yesterday a bill was noticed for a ship canal from Lake Ontario to Cayuga Lake. A bill was introduced to facilitate the collection of claims against insurance companies. The Metropolitan Health Bill was made the special order for to-day. In the Assembly a message was received from the Governor on the quarantine establishment of this port, advising prompt action in extending its accommodations preparatory to the dreaded visitation of the cholera. The bill authorizing a survey of the Hudson River and Champlain Canal, between Troy and Whitehall, was ordered to a third reading; also the bill authorizing the erection of a bridge across the East River, between New-York and Brooklyn. A bill was introduced to fix the salaries of the Captains of the Metropolitan Police at $2,000 per annum; also to erect a County of Highland from parts of Ulster and Orange Counties; also to provide for the appointment of two additional Surrogates in New-York City. A motion was introduced by Mr. CREAMER that the Committee on Railroads report forthwith a bill to regulate the fare on the Eighth-avenue Railroad at eight cents; also a motion authorizing the Governor to confer the rank of Brevet Major-General upon J. WATTS DE PEYSTER; both of which were tabled.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Savannah *Republican* of the 19th gives information of a tragical affair just brought to light at Jacksonville, Fla. The brig *Neva* was recently wrecked near St. John's bar, and the Captain and pilot were lost, according to the reports of the second mate and two seamen who were saved. A few days after the disaster their bodies were washed ashore, and on examination marks of violence were discovered, and no doubt remained that they had been murdered. The second mate has been arrested, and is under examination at Jacksonville.

The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia *Press* telegraphs that there is a sudden hitch in the arrangements for the trial of SEMMES, and a doubt is now expressed whether he will be summoned to appear before a court-martial. Judge HUGHES, his leading counsel, has remonstrated against this mode of trial, as unjust and wrong in view of the circumstances attending the parole of his client, and the expression of the President, not long since, that he should oppose all such trials in the future. The Judge, (who is a personal friend of the President) it is said, has appealed to him directly with reference to the case, and report says the postponement just announced is the result of said appeal.

Intelligence from Oregon is received to the 18th inst. The snow-storms have been so severe as to close many of the leading thoroughfares, and to cause much suffering and even loss of life. Travelers and teamsters had been overtaken by the storms and forced to desert their trains. The temperature has been unprecedentedly low along the coast and through the mountains. The steamer *Sierra Nevada* had been got off from the rock in the Columbia River without serious injury. The Snake Indians had become hostile, and at Warren's Diggings they had killed seven white persons and carried off all the stock.

The Twenty-first Illinois Infantry, the regiment in command of which Gen. GRANT entered upon the brilliant military career which culminated in his commission as Lieutenant-General of the American Army and Navy, has just returned from New-Orleans. This veteran regiment now numbers four hundred and ninety-two men and twenty-one officers, among whom are only fifty men and two officers who started out with Gen. GRANT as Colonel. One of the originals is the commanding officer of the regiment, Col. JAMISON.

From the oil regions of Western Pennsylvania further important intelligence is received. The citizens of Titusville have appointed a vigilance committee, and three incendiaries were on trial yesterday. The gallows was already erected, and the authorities are resolved to make thorough and prompt work of ferreting out and effectually removing the desperadoes. The attempt to fire the town on Sunday night was so extensive that no doubt is entertained of the presence of a large gang of the worst characters.

The Boards of Trade of Montreal, Quebec and Toronto held a meeting in the former city, yesterday, to take into consideration the inland water communications of the province. Resolutions were passed in favor of widening the Welland Canal and of building the Ottawa Canal. The question of connecting the St. Lawrence with Lake Champlain by a canal was brought before the meeting, but no action is reported.

It is said that in some parts of the South unscrupulous parties are influencing the negroes against the Freedmen's Bureau, and advising them not to make contracts with the old planters, their design being to force the sales of the plantations at low prices, and then to purchase, expecting to secure the services of the freedmen by promises and appeals to their prejudices against their old masters.

From the 8th to the 13th instant the receipts from customs at the four principal ports amounted in the aggregate to two millions seven hundred and thirty-two thousand four hundred and fifty-four dollars, as follows: New-York, $2,334,691; Boston, $238,390; Philadelphia, $95,714; Baltimore, $63,647.

In Munroe County, Alabama, an Agricultural Association has been formed among the Southern citizens, which is said to be working with remarkable success, securing regular and reliable services from the freedmen, and providing for the young and aged. The county is almost free from vagrancy, drunkenness and crime.

The British ship *Mary Blades*, which left this city on the 20th ult. for Cork, Ireland, sprung a leak soon after getting to sea, the weather being very severe. On the 24th, the Captain and crew were rescued by the schooner *Koret*, bound from Boston to Jacksonville, Fla.

The Constitutional Amendment abolishing slavery was passed by the New-Jersey Legislature yesterday, the vote in the Senate being—yeas, 13; nays, 8, reversing the vote of last year. One hundred guns will be fired to-day at Trenton in celebration of the event.

The Grand Jury of Mercer County, N. J., has presented the recent "horn spree" of the Princeton students as deserving public notice, and state that a repetition of such offences should not be left to the mere collegiate discipline, but must be adequately punished by the civil authorities.

The Grand Jury of Lafayette County, Miss., have found a "true bill" against Gen. A. J. SMITH, U. S. A., for burning the court-house and town of Oxford in the Summer of 1864. We hope that the "bill" may be presented.

The Legislature of North Carolina have under consideration the new code for the protection of the freedmen, drawn up by a committee specially appointed for this purpose. Some of the provisions of the code will be found in the telegraph column.

At a meeting of the Senior Class of Yale College Saturday afternoon, GEORGE E. HOLT, of Pomfret, was elected Class Orator; and JAMES BRAND, of Saco, Me., Class Poet.

The Montreal *Minerve* learns, with pleasure, that the emigration from Canada into the United States is decreasing, and many of its compatriots returning *desillusiones*.

Hon. OSWALD THOMPSON, a prominent lawyer of Philadelphia, and Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, died in that city yesterday morning.

The municipal election in Wheeling, W. Va., took place yesterday, resulting in the success of the Democrats.

The California dispatches report heavy rainstorms in the interior, and fears were entertained of destructive floods.

Preparations on a large scale are making in Mobile for the Spring races. Many prominent turfmen and noted horses are arriving.

In one parish in Louisiana, sixty persons are under arrest for killing negroes.

LOCAL NEWS.

The *ex parte* business of the Supreme Court at Chambers has been unusually large during the present month, thus far. Mr. Justice SUTHERLAND, who sits at Chambers this term, finds it impossible, spite of the diligence, industry and zeal for which he is noted, to dispose of all the work in hand, in time to take up the Chambers Court calendar at the usual period. This is owing to the vast increase in the number of applications for orders of arrest, warrants of attachment, orders to show cause why injunctions should not be granted, &c. This branch of our courts is getting to be so overwhelmed with business of an important nature, as to positively demand the attendance of two Justices at Chambers each month.

Two men named JOHN NORTON and MICHAEL KERWIN were arrested at an early hour yesterday morning by Officer WILSON, of the Eighteenth Precinct, having been discovered in the act of maltreating and attempting to rob GERRET WOUTMAN. The prisoners had ridden up town with their victim in a Third-avenue car, and on his alighting at Twenty-fifth-street to go home, they followed and attacked him, taking from him a pair of shoes, and threatening to club him if he gave an alarm. Both prisoners were committed for trial in default of $2,500 bail.

A case of some interest came up yesterday on a motion to postpone a trial in the Court of Common Pleas, before DALY, first Judge. It is entitled, The Father Mathew Total Abstinence Benevolent Society against LAUNCELOT MURPHY and several others. When the case comes on for trial it will probably elicit considerable attention by reason of the number of parties connected with the suit, the legal questions involved and the heavy array of counsel on either side. The trial is set down for the first day of the next February term.

Yesterday afternoon a serious shooting affray occurred on board the steamship *Manhattan*, lying at Pier No. 3 North River, between HENRY CURWIN, the second mate, and the firemen and coal-passers of the vessel. CURWIN was assaulted by the men, when he drew a revolver and fired on his assailants. The ball lodged in the head of MARTIN HALEY, one of the firemen, inflicting a mortal wound. CURWIN was arrested and taken to the Twenty-sixth Precinct Station-house. HALEY was removed to the City Hospital.

In the Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, Mr. Justice SUTHERLAND presiding, the divorce suit of FITZ RAY PAGE *vs.* HELEN A. PAGE, was disposed of by a confirmation of the referee's report, and a judgment of divorce was thereupon granted. The custody of two chirdren, JENNIE and FRANK, is, by the judgment of the court, awarded to the plaintiff.

The trial of SALVATOR, *alias* PELLICIER, for the murder of Señor OTERO in Brooklyn, was continued yesterday, and the prosecution rested the case. Counsel for the defence made his opening address and the court adjourned to 10 A. M. to-day. The case will probably be given to the jury this evening.

The examination of witnesses for the defence in the case of Capt. PEABODY, of the ship *Neptune*, took place yesterday. The story of cruel and unusual punishment is now told by the other side, and presents a new aspect, decidedly favorable for the Captain.

The steamship *Meteor*, Capt. KEMBLE, was seized by the United States Marshal, yesterday, as she was preparing to leave for sea. She was suspected of being intended as a privateer in the service of Chili against the commerce of Spain.

In the Special Sessions, yesterday, on four trials, the thieves were acquitted on account of the failure of the police officers to appear when summoned. Their evidence was necessary to convict.

FELIZ COPRETTI and GEORGE BRAUNS were yesterday arrested on a charge of dealing in counterfeit fifty cent currency. They were taken before Commissioner BETTS, and held for examination.

Rev. Dr. OSGOOD delivered an eloquent and interesting lecture before the Historical Society last evening, his subject being, "Washington in the Nineteenth Century."

Kings County expended during the war for war purposes $5,678,687 75. The principal portion of this amount was paid out in bounties to volunteers.

We are under obligations to Mr. JAMES P. MCELROY, Purser of the *Quaker City*, for late Charleston papers.

Our acknowledgments are due Mr. CHARLES C. CAMBRIDGE, Purser of the steamer *San Salvador*, for late Savannah papers.

The price of gold was ½@⅝ per cent. higher yesterday on a very heavy demand to pay customs. The last sales were 139¾ per cent. The exchanges on London were down to 108⅜@⅝, and on Paris f.5.18¾ to the dollar. Government stocks steady. The railway speculation continues bearish.

A very moderate business was transacted yesterday in the principal kinds of produce and merchandise at, in most instances, easier prices. Light freight engagements were reported.

Fillibusterism on the Rio Grande—Duty of the Government.

Fillibusterism has been ordinarily considered a product peculiar to a state of society demoralized by the institution of slavery. For the free States we have been accustomed to claim the credit which attaches to a cheerful and unreserved compliance with law. With whatsoever else the Northern people might be chargeable, they have habitually relied upon authorized channels for the relief of grievances and upon constitutional machinery for the preservation of their rights. With fillibusterism they have sympathized rarely and to a very limited extent. That prospered most where slavery enjoyed the greatest favor. The Southwest was its congenial field. It took deep root there, and ever and anon bore fruit worthy of its origin. Without Southwestern license there had been no Lopez expedition against Cuba. Without the insolent aggressiveness of slavery, the Kansas question would have been divested of its horrors and its danger. And but for the spirit born of slavery, and nurtured under the influences of a society prone to treat law as a secondary consideration, the country would to-day feel comparatively little anxiety about the state of affairs on the Rio Grande. The peril there springs from the lawlessness which, since the suppression of the rebellion, finds no other outlet.

The forbearance of our citizens along the northern frontier of the Union had ample exemplification during the progress of the war. Never were men more sorely tried or more persistently provoked. Insults and threats and outrages followed each other in rapid succession. There were raids by water and raids by land. Nothing but the regard of our Northern people for duly constituted authority rendered possible the maintenance of peace. They were incensed beyond measure; they labored incessantly under a consciousness of wrong; but with a degree of prudence and moral principle for which they cannot be too highly praised, they left the redress of their grievances and the protection of their interests to recognized national authorities. Had the lawless element which Mr. JACOB THOMPSON and Mr. GEORGE SANDERS employed for the accomplishment of their plans found any counterpart on the southern shore of Lake Erie, or amid the quiet homes of St. Albans, the probability is that war between the United States and Great Britain would have been precipitated, regardless of all consequences. Peace was made possible only by the settled character of our northern frontier population.

In the neighborhood of the Rio Grande we have no such security. The ruffianism which, during the civil conflict found ample vent in guerrilla outrages, has for months past been concentrating under a confident expectation of trouble with Mexico. A class of men prone to violence, at any time, and rendered desperate by the overthrow of the rebellion, are gathered at various points on the southwestern frontier, prepared and anxious to embroil this country in trouble with a foreign power. Having the spirit of outlaws and the recklessness of desperation, they watch for an opportunity of provoking hostilities. Without a single patriotic impulse, they affect a regard for the liberal cause in Mexico. With no object but plunder and outrage, they feign indignation at the encroachments of France. They fancy that they see in war a chance for retrieving their fallen fortunes, and they are ready to hasten it, with or without cause.

Left to itself, this border ruffianism would not be a very formidable source of anxiety. It would need watching, but nothing more. We could afford to deal with it as ruffianism should be dealt with anywhere. And if thieves and cut-throats chose to combine on American territory, and to pass into Mexico for the prosecution of their work, we might well be content to leave the rest to the Mexican executioner. Whether they were caught and shot by a French, or an Austrian, or a native adherent of MAXIMILIAN, would be a matter of entire indifference to this country. They would earn their fate, and would be left to it without a murmur.

The latest intelligence from the Mexican border shows, however, a much worse state of things. The fillibusterism just now rampant in that quarter wears the United States uniform. The thieves and cut-throats who took possession of Bagdad did so under the shadow of the American flag. The arms they use belong to the Washington government; the pay they draw comes from the Washington treasury; the officers who command them carry commissions from the War Department at Washington. The position is anomalous and alarming. Our government is compromised by the acts of its own soldiers; its policy is thwarted by its own servants; its foreign relations, necessarily delicate, are rendered more difficult than ever by the negligence or misconduct of its own officers. A Colonel of a regiment of United States colored infantry directs the details of an outrage for which there was not the slightest justification. And Gen. CRAWFORD, having made himself infamous as fillibuster-in-chief on the Rio Grande, returns to New-Orleans for "reinforcements and supplies," and no doubt also to receive the congratulations of the fillibustering fraternity for acts perpetrated in their behalf.

Such a condition of affairs would be bad enough, had circumstances transpired to account for it. No government not weak and bereft of self-respect could tolerate the fillibusterism which usurps national authority and assumes the right to dictate the national policy. The duty of any government strong enough to maintain its prerogative would be to arrest, try and punish all concerned in the effort to provoke hostilities with Mexico and France. In our case, there should be neither hesitancy nor misplaced leniency. We owe to ourselves the prompt and fearless maintenance of the policy on which we have entered. We owe to the world the vindication of law, and the repression of the fillibustering spirit which, under the name of liberalism, degrades and damages the best interests of democracy.

Our duty would be plain, though the effect were to strengthen the throne of the Emperor in Mexico. Regardless of other considerations, we are bound to show that the government which has suppressed a rebellion conducted in the interest of slavery, is able and resolved to put down fillibusterism under whatever pretext it presents itself.

But in regard to Mexico there can be but one opinion as to the tendency of these causeless complications. They lead in the direction of war, the wickedness of which is made apparent by all the recent intelligence from France. Few things are more clear than the anxiety of LOUIS NAPOLEON to withdraw from an intervention which at every step involves him deeper in expense and difficulty. He has committed a grievous blunder, and is anxious to extricate himself from it with the least possible delay. This result is being hastened quietly, but not the less surely, by the course of our government, the weight of whose moral influence has uniformly been on the side of the Mexican Republic. The policy of which blatant champions of the Monroe doctrine complain, and under which the Crawfords and Reeds of the Rio Grande become impatient, is being vindicated by time. Without the expenditure of a dollar or a drop of blood, all the American people aim at will be ultimately accomplished.

To make this sure, however, the neutrality dictated by our government must be enforced. A repetition of the Bagdad affair would be disastrous and disgraceful. If necessary, let the command of the department undergo a change. The reputation acquired by Gen. SHERIDAN as a dashing cavalry officer is not an excuse for remissness on the Rio Grande, where the tact and caution of the statesman should be added to the activity and firmness of the soldier. We are entitled to demand the punishment of the offenders at Bagdad, and the appointment to the command of some officer whose qualities indicate his fitness for a position which passing events render preeminently critical.

Street Beggars—Their Steady Increase.

No one who has suffered the ubiquitous annoyance which infests the streets of European cities, in the form of the most pertinacious and loathsome mendicancy, can have failed to rejoice at the superiority of our own large towns in this respect. But we fear that the happy distinction is fast passing away from us, and that while the authorities in foreign countries are interfering to regulate, and in some cases to suppress, this great nuisance, we are succeeding to the curse, of which they are now comparatively free.

The increase of street beggars among us within even a single year past is noticeable and deplorable. From squalid, blear-eyed old age to merest infancy; from the hollow-eyed woman, with her drugged and puny baby on her breast, to the big, burly ruffian, who appears to half hesitate whether he shall take by force the alms you have the temerity to deny; they swarm everywhere, rising in your path as inevitable and as disgusting as the frogs in the kneading-troughs of Israel. Take a seat in the ferry-boat, and a cross-eyed boy, whose only apparent claims to your charity are that he is very fat and very dirty, slowly passes his greasy cap under your nose with as matter-of-course an air as though he were regularly employed by the company to hand around ice-cream. Stop in Broadway a moment to wait for an omnibus, and a desolate daughter of Eve, taking the measure of your fine benevolent countenance, tearfully approaches, and as you catch her fine-drawn whine, and look down upon the mold of ages in her extended palm, you start and fancy yourself, for an instant in the door-way of Santa Maria Maggiore again, or on the staircase of the Piazza d' Espagna. You look once more, and see that she is not a Roman, but a rum'un. Turning gladly from one who awakens so many uncomfortable associations, your finest feelings are subjected to severer trial in the appeal of Mr. Diddler, who, having been arrested, in passing by the mild verdure of your sympathetic eye, has then and there, for the first time, resolved to conquer the foolish pride which has hitherto kept his great heart feeding on itself, refusing human sympathy, and to throw himself, and all his little pecuniary difficulties, at one bound of generous confidence, upon some throbbing bosom like your own.

Now there are many fine things to be said about charity, but we haven't time to say them. One thing is pretty clear; if our people do not learn some better way of ventilating their exuberant sympathies, it will not be long before one of the very worst features of European civilization will be thoroughly domesticated among us. Americans are everywhere recognized as a very generous people. It is a cheap generosity, at the best. "Light come, light go;" they make their money easily, and it costs no serious pang to give it away freely. Nay, it is a positive pleasure, because it enhances their own grandeur in their own eyes. It is from the traveling American that the beggar abroad gets his heaviest windfall; while Pietro and Fritz, Jacqueline and Gretschen, pass him joyfully from hotel to hotel, and, with tongue in cheek, pocket the ostentatious gratuity of the purse-proud snob. The aforesaid ferry-boat youth with the sinister eye seldom passes his accustomed round without reaping a rich harvest of nickels—and of course his ventures will soon assume the dignity of a regular business; and yet of all those ready donors, probably not one has the slightest knowledge of the boy himself; indeed, any such personal acquaintance were impossible without the intervention of a subsoil plough.

Some give from a careless, good-natured purpose of getting rid of importunity; others take this method of indulging a little unwholesome sentimentality. Standing in conversation the other evening with a gentleman of this Laura Matilda school, we were accosted by a shivering little imp, who proposed to levy a slight contribution for strictly frumentary purposes. Our personal reply was brief, and probably unsatisfactory; but our friend, seizing the opportunity to administer an incidental rebuke to avarice, exclaimed, in an *effectuoso* accent, "Yes, my dear child, yes; for why should I be well fed and you go hungry? why should I be clothed and you shiver with the cold?" This touching address was followed by the rather inconsequential donation of *one cent*, and "your petitioner" went on his way rejoicing. It was not five minutes from that time that we found him in close consultation with a knot of young gentlemen like himself, who had been awaiting "around the corner" the result of his application, and were now earnestly discussing whether they had made enough during the day to enable "the crowd" to "go to Hooley's."

The truth is, that many, perhaps *most*, of these cases of street mendicancy are unworthy, while *all* of the really meritorious poor may be relieved through the constituted channels of benevolence. Let the truly charitable strengthen the hands of these excellent institutions. They abound among us; but if they are not sufficient let their number be increased. Take the pains to furnish yourself with the addresses of them all; then *inquire* into every case and send the applicant to that to which his properly belongs. If your charity does not extend to this degree of painstaking, don't reckon on it much in making up your personal accounts. If, in addition to this, you will visit the poor at their own sad dwellings, and administer with your own hands to their necessities, all the better for you and for them. But at any rate—whatever else you do or fail to do—in the name of all that is conducive to true charity, good order, private virtue and public peace, let there be an end to your cheap and ill-considered benefactions to the loafers and loaferesses of the streets.

WISE REDIVIVUS.—Brig.-Gen. HENRY ALEXANDER WISE has come to life again. He appeared in the Mayor's Court at Richmond on Saturday last, as counsel for the Liquor-dealers' Association, some of the members of which had been prosecuted for violating a city ordinance, and, according to the *Times*, "he took the floor and argued the case in his usual brilliant and forcible style," which it is very easy to believe, in view of the fact that he spoke "for upward of two and a half hours." His peroration must have been exceedingly pathetic. "In the outset of his remarks," says the *Times*, "he alluded to the embarrassment of his position. He had been a wanderer in this city ever since his arms were stricken down in April last. He did not know that he could be called a sojourner even. He had taken no oaths nor sought any pardon; but hoped he would not be considered presumptuous in obeying the first mandate of nature, to labor for his living, and he would speak,—if—he—died." It is not at all hazardous to assert that this disastrous result would have been much more likely to ensue had the General been prevented from speaking. In fact, he would have been decidedly un-Wise if he had not delivered himself of the weighty utterances with which he overwhelmed and perplexed the Mayor, or—beg pardon—the Court. His two hours and a half harangue has unquestionably secured the doughty General a new lease of life, and hereafter, as in the past, the great difficulty will be, not to start, but to stop him. We are not surprised at reading in the *Times* that after the General's argument the Mayor—we mean the Court—was so obfuscated, or exhausted would perhaps be the better word, that he was fain "to take the papers and reserve his decision." It would be hazardous to attempt to predict the time of his probable recovery.

THE WAY TO DO IT.—The New York organ of the modern Democratic heel-and-shinbone school of politics furnishes the following little hint of a process by which its party might be won over to the *old-fashioned* Democratic doctrines of "liberty, equality and fraternity:"

> "We are afraid pug noses cannot be legislated down nor Roman noses up, but we think the experiment at any rate worth trying. Senator WILSON has done a good deal already; but has it never occurred to him that *if the mass of noses were flattened*, one of the sources of prejudice against the negro would be obliterated? Will he not give this suggestion attention?"

It is no small advantage to have the nature and extent of the principles against which we are to contend thus precisely defined by an authoritative expositor, and the work we have to do in obliterating opposition so fairly cut out to our hand. At the first glance, to be sure, the remedy proposed would seem impracticable, notwithstanding the cheery tone with which our cotemporary urges the experiment. But, on second thought, a quite extensive administration of nose-flattening is not so very far beyond the scope of human experience, as the election annals of the "fierce democracie" for many a year might testify. We have only, then, to adopt the good old Donnybrook *tactics* of the party to accomplish its conversion. Then cometh the millenium. But, you say, all the operators in this line are themselves in the ranks of the unconverted. We reply, your muscular evangelist is a marketable article. Let us make a beginning. What's the price, now, of Capt. ISAIAH RYNDERS?

Attempt to Burn the Town of Titusville, Penn.—A Vigilance Committee of Thirty Organized.

TITUSVILLE, Penn., Tuesday, Jan. 23.

On Sunday night an attempt was made to burn the town at 9 o'clock, a house and barn were set on fire, and an hour later Chase's block, in the centre of the town, was fired and burned down; also, DEYFOS furniture and liquor store, and the new bathing-house of FLETCHER. The block of the First National Bank, the Petroleum Bank, and the Post-office at one time were in great danger.

Three incendiaries are being tried to-day by the Vigilance Committee, which numbers thirty of the best men in the town, and who are dreadfully in earnest.

A gallows has been erected to hang the incendiaries if they are found guilty.

The loss by the fire is $75,000, and the insurance $55,000. The Lycoming County Insurance Company loses heavily. The most of the loss, however, falls on Philadelphia and Eastern companies.

The greatest excitement prevails among the people, who are determined to rid the place of all incendiaries, robbers and other scoundrels.

AMUSEMENTS.

WINTER GARDEN.—Mr. BOOTH's success in particular characters is so great, and his friends in this community are so numerous, that he—the BOOTH himself—is barely permitted to show himself in the vast range of characters wherein elsewhere he has established his position. It must therefore be a matter of pleasure to the public to know that one day of the week he will hereafter break the "run" of his immediate triumphs by playing something else than the individual hero in that triumph. To-day, for instance, (at 1 o'clock,) "Ruy Blas" will be produced for the first time in three years, and hereafter other works will be brought out equally interesting to the public. In "Ruy Blas" Mr. BOOTH has the valuable coöperation of Miss ROSE EYTINGE, who is undoubtedly the best actress—in her line—on the stage. The performance in every respect is most interesting.

MUSICAL MATINEE.—Mr. JAMES M. WEHLI's third and farewell matinée takes place here to-day. The programme is interesting, Mr. WEHLI playing not only his own pieces, but *morceaux*, by STEPHEN HELLER, MENDELSSOHN and MOSCHELES and THALBERG. He will be assisted by Mr. RICHARD HOFFMAN, Miss URBAN and Mr. S. C. CAMPBELL. Mr. WEHLI plays, among other pieces, his fantasie on the "Huguenots," which, apart from the nonsense written on the programme, is a well-made and most effective arrangement of very difficult themes. He plays it superbly, and admirers of pianoforte music will, we think, be amply rewarded if they hear it alone. They are, however, not left in this extremity.

CHAMBER MUSIC.—The second soirée of that incomprehensible organization, which barely recognizes its own existence, but which in arduous times used to be called MASON and THOMAS', takes place at Dodworth's to-night. We have for eleven years used our utmost endeavor to impress upon the public the æsthetic value of these entertainments—the vital part they should in every way take in the musical education of the rising generation. The true honesty and merit of the artists who have so often—at no profit to themselves—given us the fruits of ripe practice and mature musical judgment, are, we think, fully recognized. They, in their good ambition, have taught us what cannot be taught by any single master, and which, indeed, is seldom taught with authority by any *company* of artists, unless each member of that company be imbued with something more than the greed of applause and immorality of avarice. This mysterious organization—which sheds its name like a musical python—is the best we have ever had in America, and we earnestly hope that fathers who have dexterous daughters will prevail upon them to patronize it. A quartette speaks the whole truth of music. We may agree with it or not as we like, but the truth is there; and it is bad for us if we do not recognize it. The orchestra in its many colors frequently conceals the truth. It fleshes mediocrity with more than its living warmth. It is picturesque; high toned. To find the form of things; to learn how comely is genius; to sit with it, talk with it, agree with it, anger with it, we must go to the quartette. And with a high and pure purpose in art, it is well for every one to know that when we are faint, we can go to a fount so pure, and where the waters are cool and refreshing at all times.

The programme to-night is thoroughly good.

FROM THE STATE CAPITAL.

OUR ALBANY CORRESPONDENCE.

Survey of the Hudson River—A Good Indication—Fare on the New-York Eighth-avenue Railroad.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Jan. 23, 1866.

The two Houses have at last begun work, and to-day quite a large number of local or private bills were disposed of. The Assembly ordered to a third reading the bill I have heretofore referred to, ordering a survey of the Hudson River from Troy to Fort Edward, with a view of ascertaining the feasibility of rendering slack-water navigation available to the purposes of an enlarged canal. The bill also directs a survey of the Champlain Canal with reference to its enlargement, and friends of the measure propose, after getting both surveys, to adopt the plan that shall be most feasible for securing additional facilities for transportation from Lake Champlain to tide-water.

It deserves to be especially mentioned, as an indication of better things in the future, that the House this morning actually looked into a claim bill for canal damages, although it had been reported favorably from the committee. Messrs. D. P. WOOD, J. L. PARKER and WILBER participated in the debate, and called attention to the manner in which such bills had been hurried through at previous sessions until the Treasury had become almost depleted. The bill in question did not, as usual, get through the Committee of the Whole, and at least $200,000 will be saved to the State if all claim bills during the session are scrutinized as rigidly as this was.

Mr. CREAMER, of New-York, evidently feels aggrieved by some comments in the New-York *Citizen* relative to a bill introduced by him to reduce the fare on the Eighth-avenue Railroad. CREAMER made a speech denunciatory of the paper in question.

The House Committee on Privileges and Elections will hear the arguments this week in the contested seat case of LYONS *vs.* WILLIAMS, from Erie County. The testimony is pretty much all in. A report will be made next week, which is quite likely to be adverse to the sitting member.

The friends of the Broadway Underground Railroad are to have a hearing before the House committee to-morrow afternoon.

PERSIMMON.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

Important Message of Gov. Fenton—Quarantine Precautions against the Cholera—An Appropriation of $50,000 Recommended to Establish a Permanent Quarantine—Proceedings in the Legislature.

SENATE.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Jan. 23.

Mr. LA BAU presented the petition for the removal of the railroad tracks in Thompson-street.

BILLS NOTICED.

Mr. SUTHERLAND—For the incorporation of the village of White Plains.

Mr. E. CORNELL—For a ship canal from Lake Ontario to Cayuga Lake.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Mr. LOW—To facilitate the construction of the New-York and Oswego Midland Railroad, by empowering Highway Commissioners to grant right of way and exempting the property of said company from taxation for a limited period.

Mr. COLLINS—To facilitate the collection of claims against insurance companies, by providing that in cases where a company is sued upon a policy, the claimant shall recover, in addition to the amount adjudged to be due, not less than ten nor more than fifteen per cent., in discretion of the court.

Mr. O'DONNELL—Declaring it to be a misdemeanor to attempt, by bribery or menace, to influence the action of delegates to political primary meeting caucuses or conventions.

BILLS PASSED.

Amending the act for the improvement of South Seventh-street, Brooklyn.

On motion of Mr. ANDREWS the Metropolitan Health Bill was made the special order for to-morrow.

BILLS PASSED TO THIRD READING.

Amending the general manufacturing law, by allowing companies to increase the number of shares of its stock; provided it does not effect or alter the amount of the capital stock. Authorizing the building of a sewer in New-York.

The Senate adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Jan. 23.

The private secretary of the Governor presented the following message from His Excellency:

STATE OF NEW-YORK, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, Jan. 23, 1866.

To the Assembly:

I herewith transmit the report of the Commissioners of Quarantine for the year ending on the 31st day of December last, accompanied by the report of the Health Officer for the same period. They contain statements and suggestions of vital importance to the public health, which require, and I doubt not will receive your immediate consideration.

The report of the Commissioners shows a considerable expenditure of moneys in excess of the appropriation made by the Legislature last year, rendered necessary by the unexpected appearance of a fearful pestilence in the harbor of our great commercial metropolis.

In my message of the 2d inst. I referred to the circumstances under which these liabilities were incurred, and, at the same time, suggested that provision be made to guard against a similar exigency during the period of greatest danger from the dreaded visitation. I am reliably advised that indications are not wanting that the cholera will very soon reappear in our country. The permanent quarantine establishment cannot be constructed in time to meet the necessities of the Spring and Summer.

In view of these facts, the Commissioners ask that in addition to an immediate appropriation for deficiencies, a sufficient amount be placed at their disposal to enable them to provide such temporary facilities as occasion shall require. The amount deemed necessary for both of these purposes is fifty thousand dollars, and I recommend that an early appropriation of that amount be made.

I also deem it proper to recommend some appropriate legislation to meet one of the main difficulties encountered by the Health Officer in administering the quarantine laws, arising from the want of a suitable place for the detention of passengers who have been exposed to disease, but are not actually sick. The Secretary of War, upon my application, promptly placed the steamer *Illinois* at the disposal of the State when the cholera appeared in the port of New-York. Fortunately, however, the decline of the disease rendered it unnecessary for the State to avail itself of this generous offer. It is believed the general government would grant a sufficient number of vessels for temporary use by the Quarantine authorities—an arrangement the advantage of which can hardly be overestimated, in view of the fact that the time consumed in building hospitals, places of detention, docks, etc., would necessarily extend into the season of greatest danger.

Failing in this, a proper site doubtless might be obtained for the erection of suitable buildings within the jurisdiction of the State, though it is uncertain whether the same could be purchased except at an extraordinary price, and it would seem to be a wise precaution to provide for acquiring title to such a site by right of eminent domain, in case it cannot be procured by voluntary sale at a reasonable sum.

Regarding these matters of immediate importance, I have deemed it proper to submit this special communication to you, and to invite your early attention to the consideration of the subjects it embraces.

(Signed) R. E. FENTON.

The message was referred to the Committee on Commerce and Navigation.

The Speaker presented the annual report of the Paymaster-General.

Bills ordered to a third reading:

To incorporate the Uptown Savings' Bank, New-York.

To repeal the act fixing compensation of town officers of Queens County.

To authorize a survey of the Hudson River from Troy to Fort Edward and Champlain Canal from Troy to Whitehall, with reference to slack-water navigation on the Hudson River and the enlargement of the canal to admit the passage of large-sized boats to Lake Champlain.

To fix the salaries of justices of the peace, Brooklyn, at $25,000 per annum.

By Mr. COCHRANE—To authorize the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company to lease the railroad leading to the coal mines. Also for a bridge across the East River between New-York and Brooklyn. Also to provide for the appointment of two additional Surrogates for the City of New-York.

By Mr. THORN—For the more effectual suppression of vagrancy.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. T. E. STEWART—To incorporate the American Museum.

By Mr. LYONS—To fix the salaries of the Captains of the Metropolitan Police at $2,000 per annum.

By Mr. TUCKER—Relative to the powers and jurisdiction of Surrogate Courts.

By Mr. STEWART—To provide for the appointment of two additional Surrogates in New-York City.

By Mr. BODINE—To erect a County of Highland from parts of Ulster and Orange Counties.

By Mr. REYNOLDS—To improve Brooklyn Heights.

By Mr. CHILD—To compel owners of sail and tow-boats in the Metropolitan Police District to procure a license from the Police Commissioners.

MOTIONS AND RESOLUTIONS.

By Mr. WILBUR—To authorize the Governor to confer the rank of Brevet Major-General upon J. WATTS DEPEYSTER. Tabled.

By Mr. CREAMER—That the Committee on Railroads report forthwith a bill to regulate the fare on the 8th-avenue Railroad at eight cents. He announced that his object was to brand as false and calumnious a publication in the New-York *Citizen*, impugning his motives in introducing the bill.

Mr. J. S. PARKER said no person had yet appeared before the Railroad Committee, either for or against the bill, and he could see no reason why the House should take it from them in a summary manner.

Mr. CREAMER stated that such action was often taken by the House, and without disrespect to the committee. He hoped the resolution would prevail.

Mr. J. P. WOOD said the resolution was unreasonable at this stage of the session, and upon his motion it was tabled.

The Assembly adjourned.

NEW-YORK AND THE WAR.

Abstract of the Report of Brig.-Gen. S. B. Marvin, Paymaster-General of the State—Gross Amount of Reimbursement under Laws of 1865.

The following statement shows the number of men for which reimbursement was made under the last bounty law to be 31,597, and the number of years of excess 53,942, and the amount the whole would have cost if the full sums, as provided by law, should have been paid and the amount actually paid:

Number of men for one year	9,103
Number of men for two years	1,648
Number of men for three years	20,846
Total	31,597
Excess of years, 33,942.	
9,103 men for one year at $200	$2,730,900 00
1,648 men for two years at $400	659,200 00
20,040 men for three years at $600	12,507,600 00
53,942 year's excess, $200 per year	10,788,400 00
Total	$26,686,100 00
Amount paid by State for above	25,749,243 96
Difference in favor of State	$936,856 04
Amount paid in bonds	$21,495,000 00
Amount received from sale of bonds	4,254,243 96
Total	$25,749,243 96

AMOUNT AND COST OF DISBURSEMENT.

Total amount of payments made by this department for the year ending Dec. 31, 1865, $26,098,329 18, as follows:

Payments on account of Morgan bounty	$18,000 00
Payments on account of laws of 1863	293,605 00
Payments on account of laws of 1865	25,749,243 96
Payments on account of militia	37,480 22
Total	$26,098,329 18

This large amount has been disbursed at a cost to the State of $26,695 86. When it is considered that a portion of this sum was expended for material, that in the changes of the operation of the last bounty law were rendered useless, the amount is but trifling, compared with the usual expense attending the disbursement of public moneys.

The total amount paid for bounties by the State from July 17, 1866, to January, 1866, is as follows:

Paid by Col. Geo. Bliss, Jr.	$3,436,300 00
Paid by Col. Jno. D. Van Buren	5,554,370 00
Paid by Gen. Marwin	26,098,329 18
Total	$35,088,999 18

Without any definite knowledge, it is estimated the local authorities have expended at least $50,000,000 in addition.

The State has furnished nearly half a million of men, and if the sum expended had been equally apportioned, it would have provided a bounty of $175 for each man. This enormous sum of money is but a meagre test of the patriotism which animated the citizens of this great State in their efforts to promptly comply with all the demands of the general government in filling the assigned quotas. On every occasion the people have responded with alacrity, and no sordid considerations have dissuaded them in their efforts to hasten the downfall of the rebellion. Life, property, money and labor have all been freely given in the great struggle for a nation's preservation, and the maintenance of those sound and long-established doctrines of unity and indivisibility.

REIMBURSEMENT BY THE UNITED STATES.

A bill has been introduced into the present Congress to reimburse the loyal States the amount paid by them in support of the war. The Chairman of the committee to whom the subject was referred addressed a note to your excellency requesting information as to the amount of gross expenditure made by the State, and at your request I have forwarded blanks with a circular of explanation to the different towns, counties and cities to ascertain the amount of money expended by each, which was addition to the State bounty. As soon as this information is received a full report will be made to you for transmission to the committee, of Congress having the same under consideration.

MILITIA PAYMENTS.

The total payments made to the New-York State National Guard for the year amount to $37,480 22. This disbursement was made for services performed under orders of the Commander-in-Chief, and in pursuance of the militia law. $31,135 97 of this amount accrued for services discharged prior to your administration. During the year 1863-'64 and the early part of 1865, the National Guard was called upon to guard the public arsenals from any attempt of an infuriated mob to obtain possession of the large numbers of arms, &c., stored therein, and also to resist any apprehended invasion on our long line of frontier, from the hirelings of JEFF. DAVIS's government, stationed in various portions of Canada, seeking every opportunity to aid the cause of their master by the depredations they might commit and the injuries they might inflict upon the cities and villages of the North. The sums paid by the State of New York for such services should be assumed by the general government.

Yale College.

PRIZE DEBATES IN THE LITERARY SOCIETIES.

From the New-Haven Journal, Jan. 20.

On Tuesday evening the Brothers senior prize debate took place at the Brothers in Unity Hall. The judges were S. E. BALDWIN, Esq., TRACY PECK, Esq., and Prof. PACKARD. Question—"Was the effect of Monastacism on the Middle Ages beneficial?" The first prize of $20 was awarded to E. Y. Hincks, Bridgeport; the second, of $15, to Edmund Coffin, Irvington, N. Y.; the third, of $10, to Hamilton Cole, Claverack, N. Y. The following also participated in the discussion: John S. Davenport, New-York; James T. Graves, Easthampton, Mass.; John H. Wood, Albany, N. Y.

The Linonia senior prize debate took place, Wednesday evening, at Linonia Hall. The judges were A. WRIGHT, Esq., Prof. ROCKWELL, and E. I. SANFORD, Esq. Question—"Was BURKE's policy in regard to the French Revolution better for England than that of FOX?" The first prize, of $20, was awarded to L. C. Wade, Pittsburgh, Penn.; the second, of $15, to E. B. Bennett, Hampton; the third to W. Bennett, Hampton, and E. E. Goodrich, New-Haven. The following also engaged in the discussion: A. D. Anderson, Mansfield; J. M. Hall, Willimantic; George C. Holt, Pomfret.

On Thursday evening, the Linonia sophomore prize debate took place. The judges were Rev. S. W. S. DUTTON, Dr. WORTHINGTON HOOKER, and A. WRIGHT, Esq. Question; "Were the views of JEFFERSON in regard to our government wiser than those of HAMILTON?" The first prize of $20 was awarded to C. B. Brewster, Mt. Carmel; the second of $15 to John Lewis, Suffield; the third of $5 to G. H. Lewis, New-Britain, and James M. Varnum, New-York. The following also took part in the discussion: John M. Chapin, Springfield, Mass.; John Coats, North Stonington; E. F. Hopke, Hastings, N. Y.; Frank Moore, St. Clair, Mich.; E. B. Seagrave, Uxbridge, Mass.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

ARRIVAL OF THE ASIA'S MAILS.

English Views on the Political Situation in this Country.

Europe Taking Lessons in Naval Warfare from America.

John Bull Opening His Eyes Over Secretary Welles' Report.

Comments of the French Press on the Emperor's Speech.

Increasing Dissatisfaction with the Intermeddling in Mexico.

The mails by the steamship *Asia* reached this city yesterday morning. We give the following from the latest European papers:

AMERICAN TOPICS.

President Johnson and His Opponents—The Greatness of the Task Before Him.

From the Pall Mall Gazette, Jan. 5.

Probably few statesmen or rulers, even if statesmen by profession and rulers by hereditary right, ever had so hard a task set before them as that to which the accidental President of the United States is now bending all the energies of his vigorous but uncultivated mind. He has to restore peace after a civil war unexampled in its magnitude and almost unexampled in the strength and bitterness of the angry passions it evoked. He has to organize industry, government, production and prosperity—or at least to pave the way for their reorganization—through a vast country, in which all previously existing social relations have been utterly abolished and reversed, and all old administrative agencies have been cast down. He has to recover a thoroughly exhausetd territory as rapidly as possible from an exhaustion which, if it lasts, threatens famine and destitution to incalculable numbers. He has to reconstruct a Union severed by one of the fiercest convulsions that ever rent States asunder, to render total defeat and subjugation tolerable to one of the proudest and least chastened races that ever fought on earth, to keep in check alike both the sullen passions of the vanquished, and the rampant and vindictive passions of the victors, and so to soothe and reconcile the antagonists in the late terrible conflict that political combination and social harmony shall be once more possible between them. And the man who has to do all this is a man who rose from the lowest ranks of the people, who had no early training, who became chief by a most unhappy accident, who has few around him to aid him or advise him in his task, and who must accomplish his work, if he accomplish it all, by the force of his own native judgment and his own indomitable will.

So far as we can judge—and with our imperfect knowledge of facts, and our imperfect insight into the American character, it is not easy to judge—*Mr. Johnson is doing his work with remarkable sagacity, singleness of purpose and fixity of resolution.* The war, in his opinion, was undertaken to preserve the Union, and to determine, once and forever, that secession should not be. And, unquestionably, he is quite right. For no other aim could so obstinate and fierce a war have been waged; for no minor purpose would such tremendous efforts and sacrifices have been made; on no less popular and universal principle could the various parties in the North ever have combined. There were sections in favor of State rights and Federal supremacy; there were sections in favor of protection and of free trade; there were sections in favor of slavery and in favor of abolition; but the whole nation was bent upon the Union. The President is the representative and the minister of the nation, and of no section of it; this Mr. Johnson feels, and accordingly he sets himself to carry out the nation's will, which is identical and commensurate with his own. He has to restore the Union—to restore it so that it shall not again be broken; to restore it, if possible, in reality as well as in appearance and in name; to do this and to do no more; to take whatever steps may be necessary for this great and single aim, and take no step beyond. To secure this effectually and forever slavery must be extinguished, secession ordinances must be repealed by the same authority which enacted them, and the debt contracted to dissever the Union, as a debt contracted to commit a crime, must be formally repudiated. This much is indispensable for the object in view: for all the rest let each State act according to its sovereign pleasure, within the defined limits of the constitution. Such appears to be Mr. Johnson's clear and logical conception of his duty; *and we cannot feel a doubt that he is right and that his Radical opponents are wrong. He sees distinctly, in the light of a single purpose and a solemn responsibility, what they, blinded by triumph and eager for revenge, do not see—that the secession spirit cannot be effectually and permanently trampled out if the passions and jealousies which lead to it are to be fostered by unforgiving conquerors into eternal animosity;* and that the Union will never be restored if those who sought to break it and failed in their endeavor are made to feel that it is to be for them only a name for ruin and oppression; and that to insist upon men, with whom you wish to renew a genuine political partnership, drinking the bitter cup of subjugation to its dregs, is but a poor way of beginning the work of harmony and reconstruction. It is difficult to read side by side the messages of Mr. Johnson and the speeches of Mr. Sumner and Mr. Stevens without acknowledging *that he, after all, is by instinct a statesman, and an honest one, and that they are only passionate combatants and partisans.* They seek to trample on their prostrate antagonists, and to keep them down; he seeks to raise them into conciliation and coöperation as soon as they are avowedly vanquished and obviously disarmed. He is content with the solid fruits of victory; they insist upon its trophies and its luxuries as well.

It is from these men and the party which they lead that the chief difficulties of the President and the chief danger of the emancipated blacks alike arise. Their extreme demands stand in the way, more than any other causes, both of the reconstruction of the Union and the reëstablishment of industry and production. No one can blame them for insisting that the emancipated negro shall be really free, and that his freedom shall be efficiently secured to him. An object for which so much has been endured and encountered ought to be made sure and irrevocable. What we blame them for is this, that they have become so heated by conflict and antagonism that they cannot distinguish between the humiliation of their foes and the protection of their clients, that they are in danger of forgetting the latter aim in the eagerness with which they pursue the former.

English Views of the Radical Party in Congress.

From the London Times, Jan. 5.

The radicals base their policy on the assumed interests of the Union and the alleged claims of the negro; but, unfortunately for their credit, while even their arguments on this point cannot be sustained, it is roundly declared that their true motives are of a very different kind. They profess to believe that representatives of States recently in rebellion cannot be admitted to Congress without danger. They maintain that the people of the South, though vanquished, are neither reformed nor reconciled; that they are still enemies to the Union at heart, and that the combination of so large a body of their representatives with kindred parties in the House would result in measures destructive of the principles which the war was fought to preserve. They further assert that the question of slavery has not yet been so completely settled as to decide the position of the emancipated slave, and that it is indispensable to obtain sufficient guarantees for his future welfare before his late masters are invested with power once more. These are the pretexts put forward to excuse the abrupt and fanatical violence with which the radicals have opposed the conciliatory policy of President Johnson, but they cannot be sustained either by the evidence of facts or by fair reason. There is no fear that the blacks in the South will relapse into bondage; but there is great fear that if the present disorganization of the old Slave States should be prolonged the negro may be tempted to outrage or extravagance by demoralization and want. These blacks are four millions in number. They have ceased to be slaves, but they have not learnt to become working men. At present they are led by a natural reaction to suppose that freedom means relief from work altogether, and unless the population of the South can settle down to regular industry, this delusion on the part of the freedmen is but too likely to increase. Yet all this while there is no suspicion that the South really contemplates the restoration of slavery in any form, and it is certain that at this moment the black population of the conquered States is in a better position than the white. The political argument of the Radicals is even less tenable than that derived from the condition of the negro. It is tantamount to an assertion that there should be only one party in the State, instead of two, and that a perpetual ascendency should be secured to the party now uppermost. The differences between the North and the South are manifold, and especially between the South and New England; but the Union always contained these differing States, and Congress always included representatives of the conflicting opinions. The civil war was commenced and prosecuted to the "bitter end" for the restoration of the Union and the reconstruction of the political fabric on its old foundations. That was the grand object by which the carnage and sacrifice of four dreadful years were justified; but it is now repudiated by the proceedings of those who were foremost in the strife. If the proposals of Mr. Stevens and his friends are adopted, the Union will never be restored at all. For an indefinite time to come, one-half of its organized territories and one-fourth of its citizens will be outside its pale, and even when they are once more included, it will not be upon the original terms. In short, the result of the war will not be the renewed integrity of the Union by the recovery of the seceding States, but simply the reduction of these States to the condition of conquered provinces.

Secretary Welles' Report—Lessons in Naval Warfare.

From the London Times, Jan. 6.

The Secretary of the United States Navy has produced what one of our New-York contemporaries describes as "a good, strong American State Paper." In other words, it is a triumphant review of the successes achieved by the naval forces of the Union during the war, highly seasoned with allusions to the system of piracy carried on by neutrals, and especially to the perfidious conduct of Great Britain. Secretary Welles is very severe on that neutrality which gave "countenance and encouragement to rebels engaged in a causeless insurrection," and speaks with a lofty disdain of the policy which "no longer denies to our national vessels those supplies and courtesies which were refused in the days of our misfortune." He exults particularly over the amount of British property captured in steamers attempting to run blockade. Two hundred and ten of these, it appears, "chiefly English," fell into the hands of the blockading squadron during the course of the war. The total number of prizes made in the same time is stated at 1,151, and the whole value of their cargoes is estimated at thirty-one millions of dollars. These facts certainly leave no doubt, if any doubt remained, as to the effectiveness of the blockade, and the strictures with which their belligerent rights were enforced by the United States. The validity of those rights has never been disputed by this country; indeed, it was our prompt recognition of them that involved some of the very consequences of which Mr. Welles complains. Not that we have any wish to revive, with him, this very unprofitable topic of discussion, or any disposition to lament over the losses of British subjects engaged in blockade running. There is no moral or even legal duty violated by such enterprises, but those who embark in them do so with a full knowledge of the risks, and in the hope of realizing high profits. If some of our countrymen have been ruined, others have made their fortunes, by trade with the South; and if we do not greatly pity the former, we do not greatly blame the latter. Probably Mr. Welles, on due inquiry, would find that New-York, as well as Liverpool had dealings with Charleston and Wilmington; but the difference is that the New-York merchants were aiding the enemies of their country, whereas the Liverpool merchants were only carrying on a somewhat hazardous branch of legitimate commerce.

The most interesting part of this report, however, is that which relates to the marvelous reduction which has already been effected in the naval armaments of the Union. * * * * *

It is impossible not to admire the elasticity of national character which so rapidly absorbs into peaceful industry the immense resources so rapidly called into existence by the demands of war. Secretary Welles has some right to boast that, although at the beginning of the war the whole American navy mustered but 7,600 men, it numbered above 50,000 before its close, besides artisans and workmen in dockyards. The defection of officers was at first most embarrassing. Three hundred and twenty-two, in the language of the report, "traitorously abandoned the service to which they had dedicated their lives, proved false to the flag which they had sworn to support and to the government which had confided in their honor and relied on their fidelity to sustain it in conflict and peril." Their places were chiefly supplied by volunteers from the merchant marine, whom the Secretary does not scruple to call "better men, educated and vastly more efficient." Seven thousand five hundred of these in all submitted to examination and received appointments, being first instructed in gunnery and nautical routine by means of schools established for the purpose. Most have since returned to the merchant service, and the experiment of temporary commissions thus tried by the United States in the hour of need is not without interest for ourselves as a maritime Power. Nor is this the only subject on which our Admiralty might derive valuable information from the American Navy Department. The war has been fruitful in experience of all kinds, except of engagements at sea on a large scale. It is to be regretted that we only know the operations of Admirals Porter, Dahlgren and Farragut from published reports, and that no scientific officer of the British Navy was specially deputed to watch any of them on the spot. There must, however, be means of ascertaining such facts as may save us many costly failures in naval construction and the adaptation of armaments to ships. It may well be doubted whether the whole significance of the revolution introduced by steam into naval tactics has yet been appreciated by our older Admirals and naval authorities. It has been said, with much truth, that between the ancient triremes and modern war-steamers there is a closer analogy than between the latter and such men-of-war as composed Nelson's fleet. The Russian war added little to our acquaintance with this new power of offence and defence, and having since enjoyed the blessings of peace, we must be content to borrow lessons from our less fortunate neighbors.

American Cruisers and Rebel Privateers—The Niagara and the Stonewall.

From the London Daily News, Jan. 5.

Few Englishmen, we dare say, whatever may have been their sympathies during the American civil war, whether with the cause of the Federals or the Confederates, can have watched without something of a fellow feeling the marvelous energy of the government and people of the United States in suddenly creating out of a bare peace establishment, in arming, equipping, sending and keeping to sea, the most powerful and numerous naval force the world has ever seen. When the civil war broke out the United States Navy in commission consisted of a few powerful steam frigates of the *Niagara* and the *Merrimac* class, and of some old serviceable sailing frigates and corvettes. These ships were well commanded, smartly handled, pretty heavily armed, and manned for the most part, as was supposed, with English crews. At a very moderate cost, and with no ostentation, the naval power of the Union was represented in all seas, and always made itself respected; but there was nothing aggressive, or even demonstrative in its "attitude," if we may be pardoned the use of a very French expression. The outbreak of the Southern rebellion found the American navy-yards even less prepared for a great war than the English dockyards in 1840. But if any one on this side of the Atlantic could have doubted whether those kinsmen of ours, scions of the good old stock from which Blake and Anson, Nelson and Collingwood had sprung, would prove themselves equal to the tremendous strain of the struggle that began with the fall of Fort Sumter, that doubt was very speedily and summarily dispelled. Even the prodigious operations of the extemporized armies of the Union during four long years, over spaces to which the theatres of European wars are as cockpits to a continent, did not surpass in energy and persistence, in daring and obstinacy, in range and compass of efforts and results, the enterprise and daring of the squadrons commanded by Farragut, Foote, Dahlgren, Porter, and their gallant comrades. All the speculation and inventive vigor, all the fertility of resources, all the administrative audacity, which had been lavished in peace-time on trade and industry became concentrated all at once on the one great national resolve to maintain "the Union" by land and water. From the *Monitor* and *Merrimac* affair, which was destined to revolutionize the navies of the old world, to the occupation of Mobile Bay by Farragut—from that event to the fall of Fort Fisher under the guns of Admiral Porter, in the navy-yards and arsenals of the United States the noise of the hammer never ceased; and from the Bay of Boston to the Gulf of Florida, day and night, Summer and Winter, in storm and in calm, the blockading squadrons never slept a wink. We have seen these fleets of the Union, now laid up or sold, described somewhat contemptuously as a lot of "rafts and river-boats." These rafts and river-boats managed nevertheless to keep the sea in all weathers, and the severity of the blockade maintained along a dangerous coastline of thousands of leagues, may be estimated by the fact that out of the scores of the swiftest cruisers that the Clyde and Mersey could send forth, it was thought a lucky venture when one out of five escaped capture or destruction. As separate and special naval actions, we know that many a brave British officer's heart glowed at the account of "old Farragut," lashed to the masthead of his old "tub," the *Hartford*, and bearing down, stem on, right and left, on the Confederate iron-clads. The action between the *Kearsarge* and the *Alabama* off Cherbourg was at least a very creditable exploit of skill and smartness in manœuvring; nor indeed could the Confederate cruiser be fairly pronounced an unequal match for a steam sloop of 1,031 tons and eight guns. Some critical landsmen have sneered at the failure of the Federal navy to arrest the career of the *Alabama* and her consorts. Seamen, perhaps, can better appreciate the difficulty of pouncing upon a rover who has all the world of waters to choose for his depredations, and whose whole art and mystery consists in being here, there and everywhere, except within ear-shot of the enemy. To say as much as this is to detract nothing from Capt. Semmes' reputation for dash and pluck in chasing and burning poor defenceless merchantmen, and carrying off their chronometers at the point of his cutlass.

After giving a brief summary of the trial of Commodore Craven, the *News* adds:

"This case seems to us to suggest very critical reflections at a time of naval reconstruction and transformation. He was an officer of unimpeached courage in command of a first-class wooden screw frigate of 4,582 tons, and carrying 15 guns, equal in calibre, it may be assumed, to our 68 smooth-bores, with a screw corvette of 1,376 tons, and carrying 14 guns, equal in calibre, it may be assumed, to our 32 smooth-bores, who declines because he dares not accept the challenge of a single iron-plated cupola ram of 600 horse power, carrying three Armstrong guns of very heavy calibre, and a crew of 86 men. The disproportion in the number of officers and men seems at first terribly against the *Stonewall*. Yet Commodore Craven declared that it would have been "madness" for his frigate and corvette to have accepted battle with this single ram. The *Stonewall*, it may be remembered, was the last of the ships built in Europe for the Confederates. She was built and armed from a French yard under a French name. At Ferrol the *Stonewall* met the *Niagara* and *Sacramento*; was ordered by the Spanish authorities to leave the port within twenty-four hours; sailed after being coaled and provisioned, but returned the day after; stayed twenty-four hours in port, and steamed out again, and remained outside the bar for sixteen hours, making signals day and night. The *Niagara* and *Sacramento* never stirred. A week later the *Niagara* and *Sacramento* found the *Stonewall* lying off Lisbon, and they were fired upon by the Belem forts on weighing anchor, and moving towards the bar four hours after the *Stonewall* had left the river. Commodore Craven, in demanding satisfaction, stated expressly that he had no intention of following the *Stonewall*, and was only taking up another anchorage.

It is clear, then, that Commore Craven deliberately exercised that discretion which he believed to be the better part of valor in declining to fight the *Stonewall*, and a court-martial, composed of the most distinguished officers of the United States navy, has in the most positive and pointed manner declined to punish, or even to censure him, for avoiding the risk of losing a frigate and a corvette in an action he had pronounced it to be madness to engage in with a single iron-plated ram. The Court "reflects upon" him for not taking advantage of neutral waters to get a good look at the fighting qualities of the *Stonewall*, though there is nothing to indicate that the Commodore had not fully satisfied himself by as close an inspection as he considered practicable, of the superiority of his single enemy. It is impossible to read the report of this singular trial without remembering the case of our own Admiral Byng, as brave an officer as ever trod a deck. With an ill-manned and almost unseaworthy fleet of ten line-of-battle ships, Byng attacked a French fleet vastly superior in strength and numbers, and endeavored to relieve Minorca, against the decided opinion of a council of war, that it was impossible to do so. On his return home he was tried for cowardice, and sentenced to death, but recommended to mercy. Byng was shot, as Voltaire, with his immortal irony, put it, *pour encourager les autres* but really to divert public indignation from an incompetent administration. Happily for Commodore Craven, his courage was not for a moment called in question by his brother officers, and he was not the victim of a political intrigue. Nor does the American Secretary of the Navy appear to have been anxious to *encourager les autres* so much as to establish a general principle, which will probably never cease to hold good among seamen of English blood. But it must not be forgotten that poor Admiral Byng lived and died more than a hundred years before iron-plated steam rams came into being. And this, perhaps, is the true moral for the British navy of the court-martial on Commodore Craven.

GENERAL TOPICS.

The New Year's Reception at the Tuileries—The French Press on the Emperor's Speech.

Paris (Jan. 5) Correspondence of the London Times.

The words spoken by the Emperor on New-Year's Day, in reply to the compliments of the diplomatic body, are always looked for with much interest. On the present occasion, however, there does not appear anything in them to tax the ingenuity of critics. The Emperor, when addressing the Nuncio, who by courtesy is allowed to be the spokesman of his *confrères*, may have had the Holy Father in his thoughts when he expressed the hope that "the bonds which unite sovereigns with their subjects may be drawn still closer." Otherwise, there is no particular allusion to any of the political questions of the day. He gave expression to the good wishes customary on the first day of the new year, and the desire that the tranquility which now prevails may be lasting. The speech is essentially a pacific one, and it is, therefore, a cause for congratulation. It is interpreted by the public at large, it may be because their wish is father to the thought, as implying extension of liberty, development of prosperity, lowering of taxation, and reduction of armaments. If this be the true interpretation, nothing ever said or done by the Emperor is more likely to make him popular. These benefits are, or should be, the legitimate consequences of peace not liable to interruption, and they would be hailed with joy by the great majority of the nation. The majority of the nation, after more than ninety years' experience of war and revolution, of despotism and of suffering, seem to be at last convinced that violence, at home or abroad, is of itself powerless in resolving great questions; and that the tranquility and welfare of nations are based only on the great principles of justice. The Imperial speech, then, will be received with hope and joy by all who sincerely desire the extension of the public liberties.

From the Journal des Débats, Jan. 4.

The official speeches exchanged at the reception of the 1st of January are generally the object of commentaries in the press and by the public; those which we find this year do not appear of a nature to exercise much the sagacity of politicians. The few words addressed by the Nuncio to the Emperor in the name of the diplomatic body in reality contain only the usual new year's compliments, and great subtlety of mind would be necessary to discover anything else. The Emperor's reply does not allude in particular to any of the questions pending at the present moment, but confines itself to testifying to the calm which prevails in Europe, and to expressing the hope that a long duration of that tranquility may be assured. Politics, as may be seen, were laid aside on the 1st January.

From La France.

We are happy to bear witness to the excellent impression which the Emperor's language produced among the members of the diplomatic body. Those words characterize in elevated terms the pacific policy of France. The Emperor has the right to declare, in the name of the country, to the representatives of the other powers, that he has applied himself to avoid conflicts and to draw closer the ties which unite the different nations. The war in Italy showed that he knows how to resist the revolutionary passions which endeavored to hurry him away; the war in Denmark proved that he was able to resist those national ambitions which must suggest to him projects of conquest. May that example be followed in the old as in the new world! France invites all civilized nations to a durable and fruitful peace, and let us hope that her voice will meet everywhere with a sympathetic echo. The hour has at length come to inaugurate on all continents a struggle more important and more glorious than sanguinary battles—that of the progress of ideas, institutions, morals, and labor; that noble conflict in which emulation in doing good is the only object, and in which there are never sufferers, for the victory, which is called civilization and universal prosperity, proves profitable to all.

From the Constitutionnel, Jan. 4.

It is the privilege of Napoleon III. never to speak without either touching men's hearts or striking their minds; and that advantage is due not to the prestige of the throne but to the authority of the statesman and the thinker. What admirable calm, what profound wisdom appeared in the words pronounced on New-Year's day! How well may be recognized in them the chief of a great nation, always inspired by a feeling of justice, and never giving to his policy any other foundation than right and reason! That is why France and Europe accept with lively satisfaction those good wishes and hopes for prosperity and peace which from the height of the throne have inaugurated the year just commenced. France knows the patriotism of her sovereign, and Europe his moderation. France knows that her flag in is energetic and powerful hands; that there is no country, however distant, where it can be insulted with impunity. Europe knows what a spirit of conciliation the Imperial government evinces in all the difficulties which spring up—in all the conflicts which, although to all appearance circumscribed to a single point, might so easily become stumbling-blocks for all the world. This grand word "Peace"—what is the worth of it in the mouth of a pusillanimous sovereign? What, too, is its value in that of an ambitious ruler? But when we have to deal with a sovereign who has given so many proofs of his firmness and so many pledges of his disinterestedness, the word has its true sense in all its grandeur. For that reason the Emperor's words, pronounced on the first day of the year, have naturally made a profound impression in France, and are destined to resound far and wide throughout the world.

The Mexican Question.

AUSTRIAN SYMPATHY WITH MAXIMILIAN.

From the Journal des Débats, Jan. 3.

All the intelligence we receive does not show that what can be called a state of peace yet exists. Letters published by different journals announce the arrival of a reinforcement of French troops in Mexico; the *Moniteur*, indeed, does not mention the fact, but that is not altogether a reason for doubting the news. On this subject we find, in the *General Correspondence* of Vienna an article, in the form of a letter from the City of Mexico, in which the state of affairs in the country is painted in the most glowing colors. We are highly pleased with these marks of sympathy given in Austria to the new Mexican empire. Some time back we remarked that at Vienna little disposition existed to make any great sacrifice in support of the throne which France had raised for the benefit of a Prince of the Austrian dynasty. Let us acknowledge our error. Austria does not supply, indeed, either men or money, but she begins to give articles in journals, and that certainly is something.

THE FRENCH OPPOSITION.

Paris (Jan. 3) Correspondence of the London Star.

The meetings of the members of the Opposition at the house of their veteran leader, M. Marie, have already commenced. It is rumored that they have decided that the subject of their grand onslaught on ministers is to be the much-vexed Mexican question. This I think highly probable—the subject is one of the most unpopular in France. *La France* asserts that it has received a letter from a very high personage in the United States, which distinctly confirms the report I have already mentioned of its being President Johnson's firm resolve not to interfere in the Mexican question. The letter likewise contains the assurance that *Mr. Seward has no intention of being drawn into any difference between his government and France.* These peaceful expressions are peculiarly agreeable to receive on the opening of the new year, and earnestly may we hope they may be realized during its course.

Mysterious Explosion in Paris.

Paris (Jan. 4) Correspondence of the London Times.

A few evenings ago, the groups of persons collected in the vicinity of the Madeleine, or walking on the Boulevard, had their attention roused by an explosion which was heard near that part of the square which is sometimes used as a flower market. The explosion was as loud as that of a cannon, and shook the windows of some houses in the neighborhood. As it was not repeated, crowds collected on the spot, and the *sergens-de-ville* hastened to discover the cause or the authors of the explosion. As it had been announced that the Emperor would go to the opera the same evening—which, however, he was prevented from doing in consequence of having hurt his foot when descending the staircase of the Tuileries—there were various rumors afloat, all which, however, are stated to be quite unfounded. The square of the Madeleine was carefully examined by the police, but it appears nothing was found, and no injury occurred to anybody or to anything. It was supposed to be a petard, let off, out of sport, by urchins, to frighten the people who were in or about the church; but the explosion was too great to admit of such an explanation. The papers have passed the matter over in silence. It is said that a similar explosion was heard in the square of St. Clotilde not long ago.

The Alleged Attempt to Assassinate the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland.

From the Dublin Mail, Jan. 3.

We regret that an outrage of a very grave character was attempted this morning on the Midland Great Western Railway. The train which conveyed the Lord-Lieutenant and Lady Wodehouse to Carrick-on-Shannan was "hauled" by an engine not having a "hood" for the driver and stoker. On the return journey this engine brought the mail train as far as Athlone, but an accident having occurred on the way by the bursting of a feed-pipe, it became necessary to exchange it for another locomotive. As this event turned out, this exchange was most fortunate. The engine substituted had a hood, and when the train emerged from the tunnel between Castletown and Mullingar, a shot was fired at it, the missile striking the hood. Had the driver been unprotected, there is no doubt his life would have been sacrificed. No clue has as yet been obtained as to the perpetrator of the outrage, but it is to be hoped that he will not long remain undiscovered. It is worthy of remark that the place from which the shot was fired is contiguous to the spot where a rail was removed during the past Summer, causing the running off the line of a mail train. By this act a Mr. Kelly, of Athlone, was seriously injured, and at this moment the Midland Great Western Railway Company have a claim on account of it against the County of Westmeath for £2,000 for malicious outrage.

*Military Discontent in Spain.

A correspondent of the Paris *Temps*, writing from Madrid on the 31st of December, says: "In spite of the indifference affected by the official journals, and the silence imposed upon the semi-official, it is none the less true that the gravest event of this month, without excepting the elections of the chambers, or the abstention of the progressive party, has been the democratic and military conspiracy discovered this last week at Malaga—a conspiracy for the success of which a regiment garrisoned in that town was reckoned upon. This is the third *pronunciamiento* which has failed this year. It would seem, therefore, as though less importance were to be attached to it. But to think so would be to make a great mistake, and for these reasons. Because this regiment considers that it is justified in complaining of grave injustice from the Minister of War, since, though the first to land in 1860 upon the coast of Africa, and the last to return, it nevertheless had but a very small share of the shower of rewards which fell upon the army at that period; and, to crown all, it was being sent back again to garrison the penal colonies in Africa, and being torn away from Malaga, where life is so agreeable and pleasures so numerous." The correspondent of the *Temps* then goes on to say that what would have rendered this military sedition so grave is the political state of the country in which it would have occurred. He recalls the fact that in 1860 the socialist party was so strong and so able in Andalusia that it enrolled, organized and marched 20,000 men to Lorca, which it seized and held for several days. Had these men been supported by a regiment the matter might have been much more serious. But, like true Andalusians, they were satisfied with laughing at the fear they caused the government. Since then, adds the correspondent of the *Temps*, socialism has advanced with giant strides in the district; and it is for that reason, he says, that the "symptoms at Malaga are of the utmost importance in the eyes of all who know the country and the disposition of the public mind."

Austria and Venice—More Oppressive Measures.

A dispatch from Florence, of Jan. 1, says: "The following particulars have been received here relative to the political and administrative reorganization to be carried out in Venetia under a recent decree of the Austrian government:

The City of Venice is henceforth separated from the Venetian province. The provincial delegation of Venice is suppressed, and the municipality of Venice, constituted as a Court of First Instance, will be in direct correspondence with the government and the central congregation. A Governor instead of a Lieutenant will represent the government in Venice. All the District Commissionerships are suppressed. The present district will be constituted so as to form about twenty-four vice-delegations, charged with the collection of the taxes, the administration of the public revenue, the police and the military. Every chief provincial town will have a delegation except Venice, with a delegate at its head, also President of the provincial congregation. In the province of Verona, for example, there will be three vice-delegations—one at Verona, another at Bardolina and a third at Legnano. The central congregation of Venice will meet in January to discuss the projected reorganization, which it is expected will be carried out early in April.

The Venice correspondent of the *Opinione* considers that the principal object of the Austrian government in this measure is to break that connection between the city and the province of Venice which strengthens their resistance to imperial authority.

A Curious Story of Roman Politics.

From Le Monde.

Last Winter a number of Italian revolutionists sold in Rome, at a very low price, a quantity of steel watch chains, to the end of which was attached a small steel globe. When their stock was got rid of they explained that each chain was a symbol of the enslaved condition in which Rome and Venice were at that moment, and that the steel ball typified one of Orsini's bombs. Several young Romans, who had been taken in quite unawares to purchase and wear these steel ornaments, determined to have their revenge, and ordered a quantity of watch chains to be made after the design of the chains supposed to have been worn by Saint Peter, and which are preserved in the Eudoxian Basilisk of one of the Roman churches. His Holiness not only approved of this idea, but suggested that the watch hook be copied from St. Peter's cross. They had an immense success, were eagerly bought up, and their value further enhanced by the Pope's permission that each chain might be laid for a moment on the original, preserved, as I have said, in the Eudoxian Basilisk, the result of which has been a number of miracles effected by these new ornaments. Not only have these blessed watch appendages been sold in all parts of Italy, but also in Belgium and Germany. The profits thereby realized are to be devoted to the erection of a monument which the youth of Rome wish to raise in honor of the Apostle Peter's chains, and which they hope to inaugurate on the eighteenth centenary of St. Peter's martyrdom, which will take place next 29th June. The steel copies are, it appears, to be purchased at two depots in Paris, to which I recommend all faithful sons of the church to apply ere the stock be exhausted; one is in the Rue St. Sulpice and the second in the Rue Grenelle St. Germain.

The Polish Archives.

From the Pall Mall Gazette.

The Polish emigrants resident in Paris, and especially the Society of Polish Priests which has been formed in that city, have succeeded, though not without great difficulty, in preserving the diplomatic archives of the famous and most mysterious national government. The collection includes a great many very interesting and important documents concerning the relations between Poland and Rome. These have been sent to the Pope. The national government appears, according to these papers, to have been neither clerical or revolutionary. It was, above all, national. Without troubling itself with the question of the temporal power, or being mixed up in any way with the intrigues of legitimists or reactionists, the secret government of Poland shared the sentiments of the whole of their countrymen in regard to the oppressors of their religion and liberty, and professed a natural attachment for the head of the Catholic Church. Among the documents sent to the Pope are to be found authentic copies of the addresses which the national government sent to His Holiness in 1863, the first of which were seized by the Austrians on its way to Rome, while the second was suppressed by the messenger to whom it was intrusted. The religious principles of the mysterious body which for two years carried on the government of Poland, and which was blindly obeyed by the nation, are set forth in the instructions given to the faithless agent who made away with the second dispatch. A proof is thus supplied that there was really no foundation for the assertions of the Russian and Prussian authorities, that the last insurrection was of an altogether revolutionary character, and that the national government was only a branch of the dangerous league of Socialists and Mazzinians.

The Recent Fire in London—Intimations of its Origin.

From the Pall Mall Gazette, Jan. 5.

The great fire at St. Katharine's Docks presented many points of interest untouched by the reporters. The sight itself was wonderful beyond description; but the lounging crowds who collected to see it presented as curious and, in some respects, as awful a spectacle as the fire itself. The greater part of them were of the lowest laboring class—men willing to work for their living, but getting little to do. Among these not one expression of regret was to be heard; though the women sometimes asked anxiously whether any one was likely to be hurt. The men looked with interest on the spectacle, and were sorry that they should have to move on when "the ——night slops come out"—that is to say, when the night police were turned out to help. But the feeling most commonly expressed was this of an old woman,—"Ah, now there will be work for poor men." A fire like this makes plenty of work for laborers. No one ignorant of these neighborhoods can understand the weight of those words. Day by day, year by year, hundreds of men—a score or two at the different gates of the dock—may be seen waiting in stolid weariness for the chance of a day's work—the wage of which is half-a-crown. When a foreman comes to the gate to take on a few hands, the press of the men, and the faces—hungry, eager beyond description—make one of the saddest of the sad sights to be seen at the east end of London. We make no suggestion as to the cause of the fire, though that one should break out twice in a few months in the same warehouse looks ugly.

CANADA.

Meeting at Montreal of the Board of Trade—Canal Communication with the States.

MONTREAL, Tuesday, Jan. 23.

A largely attended meeting of the Montreal Board of Trade was held to-day to consider Hon. John Young's resolution as to the necessity of constructing a canal communication between the St. Lawrence and Lake Champlain.

The Presidents of the Quebec and Toronto Boards of Trade were present. It was moved in amendment that the Welland Canal be enlarged to the same size as the St. Lawrence Canals, which was carried by a vote of five to one. A resolution pointing out the necessity for the construction at some future time of the Caughnawaga Canal was lost by a vote of 11 to 36. The meeting seemed unanimous regarding the necessity of constructing the Ottawa Canal.

HALIFAX.

Sailing of the Kangaroo—The Weather.

HALIFAX, Tuesday, Jan. 23.

The steamship *Kangaroo* sailed at 6 o'clock this morning for New-York.

Wind N. W. Weather fresh and cloudy. Thermometer 27 degrees.

THE NEW-JERSEY LEGISLATURE.

Passage of the Constitutional Amendment—One Hundred Guns to be Fired.

TRENTON, N. J., Tuesday, Jan. 23.

The joint resolution in regard to the Constitutional Amendment was discussed in the Senate today, and passed by a vote of 13 yeas against 8 nays. The Senate has thus reversed the vote by which the bill was lost last year. Mr. Scovel, President of the Senate, made an able speech, which was much applauded in favor of the amendment.

The debate was conducted by Messrs. Scovel, Cobb, Buckley and Richey on the Republican side, and Messrs. Winfield, Wurtz and Truesdale on the Democratic side. Messrs. Wurtz and Winfield voted for the resolutions.

The resolutions introduced by Senator Horner, of Ocean County, thanking our soldiers and sailors and their commanders, were passed unanimously.

In the House, the resolution of Mr. Hays, of Essex County, directing that one hundred guns be fired to-morrow in honor of the event, was adopted.

A Negro Sentenced to Servitude—Arrest of the Court that Sentenced Him.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Tuesday, Jan. 23.

The Sampson County Court arrested a negro on the charge of drawing a pistol on a white man, and sentenced him to be sold into servitude. Major Wickersham, of the Freedmen's Bureau of this district, ordered the Court and all the parties concerned to be placed under arrest in this city. The matter will be immediately investigated.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Legislative Proceedings—The Freedmen's Code—Its Provisions for their Protection.

RALEIGH, N. C., Tuesday, Jan. 22.

The report of the Commission appointed by the Provisional Governor in pursuance of the resolution of the convention to frame laws for the government of the freedmen, read in the House of Commons to-day, provides among many other things that freedmen shall testify in cases whenever the rights of property or person shall be directly concerned, either criminally or civilly. By this means this class is protected against personal wrongs and against violence, thefts and frauds in their persons and rights.

This committee consists of Messrs. B. F. Moore, W. S. Mason and R. S. Donnell. The report specifies some thirty sections dedicated to the freedmen, and besides this eight bills affecting both populations. It recommends the establishment of a workhouse in each county, for the idle vagabonds and others who will not support their own offspring. These provisions are without distinction of color. Many provisions are designated to encourage field laborers of all classes, white and black, by securing the rewards stipulated for labor, and to prevent and discourage all lawlessness over the lands of others. The arguments for every provision are extended for the calm consideration of the Legislature.

From San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Monday, Jan. 22.

A dispatch from Colfax says: "We have experienced the heaviest rain-storm here that we have had since the Winter of 1862."

A snow-slide had also occurred near there, burying a house ten feet deep and killing one man.

Advices from other sections of the interior represent that the creeks are flooded and the roads impassable.

The steamer *Sacramento*, with the passengers who left New-York on the 30th ult., has arrived here.

Barney Olwell was executed to-day for the murder of James Irwin.

There was danger of a great flood at Sacramento.

A young man named Gelston, engrossing clerk in the late Senate, has been arrested for forging soldiers' bounty warrants.

Mining Stocks are dull and weak. Chollar Potosi, $227; Yellow Jacket, $427 50; Savage, $625; Hale & Norcross, $312 50; Imperial, $110.

Legal-tenders, 71⅝.

The Utica Steam Cotton Mills—Accident to the Engine.

UTICA, N. Y., Tuesday, Jan. 23.

The immense engine of the Utica Steam Cotton Mills of this city fell to pieces this morning. Something was seen to be out of order with it, and while the engineer and superintendent were examining it the walking-beam fell with a tremendous crash and made a complete wreck of the engine. Its original cost was $30,000. The effect of the fall will probably be to stop the operations of the mill for the Winter.

From Cairo—Reported Mutiny Among the Colored Troops.

CAIRO, Ill., Monday, Jan. 22.

Gen. Brisbin has been assigned to command at Pine Bluff, Ark.

The Sixth Colored Cavalry, under Gen. Wade, sent from Helena to Duvall's Bluff, say that the report in the Northern papers that a mutiny occurred in their regiment is a canard.

From Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, Tuesday, Jan. 23.

The steamship *Herman Livingston*, from Savannah for New-York, and the steamship *R. R. Cuyler*, from New-Orleans for New-York, have both put in here short of coal; they report rough weather outside.

The bark *Mary Sparks*, from Liverpool for Baltimore, with salt, seventy days out, has passed Cape Henry.

The steamer *James S. Green* from New-York for Mobile has arrived here weather bound.

Oneida County Matters.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Jan. 23.

A later dispatch from Utica says the loss to the Utica Steam Cotton Mills is stated at $75,000.

The Hecla Works, at Westmoreland, Oneida County, owned by H. P. Seymour, and a saw-mill adjacent, were destroyed by fire Sunday morning. Loss $6,000; insured $2,000.

The quarterly session of the Grand Division, Sons of Temperance, commenced in Utica this morning.

The Carnival in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Jan. 23.

The carnival season opened this evening with the grand masquerade ball of the German Mannechor at the Academy of Music. Four other balls of the same character are shortly to come off, including those of the Coterie and Young Mannechor, on Thursday and Monday evenings next, respectively.

Death of Hon. Oswald Thompson.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Jan. 23.

Hon. Oswald Thompson, Presiding Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, and one of Philadelphia's most brilliant lawyers, died this morning from a second stroke of paralysis, which happened a few days since.

The courts adjourned at once on the announcement of his death.

Municipal Election at Wheeling.

WHEELING, West Virginia, Tuesday, Jan. 23.

Our municipal election took place yesterday, and passed off in the most quiet and orderly manner.

The returns indicate the reëlection of Mayor Sweeney and the entire Democratic ticket.

Marine Disaster.

HOLMES' HOLE, Tuesday, Jan. 23.

The schooner *Adelaide*, of and for Suffolk, Va., from Portland, with a cargo of lumber, came ashore on the south side of the Vineyard on the night of the 20th inst. The crew were completely exhausted. The captain died from exposure on the 18th.

The Zero Murder Case.

HALIFAX, N. S., Tuesday, Jan. 23.

In the *Zero* murder case, the cook will be hanged to-morrow. The mate has been sentenced to imprisonment for life.

The Steamer Cuba.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Jan. 23.

The steamer *Cuba* is intended for the new line to run between Baltimore and New-Oleans, touching at Havana.

Fire.

PORTLAND, Me., Tuesday, Jan. 23.

The house of John W. Dana, at Falmouth, was burned yesterday. He was insured for $9,000 on building and furniture.

Appointments by the Canal Board.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Jan. 23.

The Canal Board made the following appointments this afternoon:

Collectors—New-York, Lewis Laton; Albany, Elisha Andrews; West Troy, William D. Sunderlin; Schenectady, Peter Christer; Fultonville, John Craig; Little Falls, J. Hart; Utica, Henry F. Miller; Rome, B. Whitman Williams; Syracuse, E. A. Williams; Montezuma, Ropal U. Torrey; Palmyra, Edward S. Averill; Rochester, Henry Harrison; Brockport, August H. Clark; Lockport, Moses C. Richardson; Tonawanda, Theron Schell; Buffalo, David Kissock; Waterford, John Ten Broeck; Fort Edward, Edwin R. Northrop; Whitehall, James Doren; Salina, Calvin Gilbert; Phenix, Ralph C. Barnett; Oswego, Stephen Luce; Geneva, Anson Wheeler; Havana, M. M. Mead; Horseheads, Daniel W. Seavens; Corning, George W. Pratt; Penn Yan, Charles A. Miller; Hamilton, E. D. Van Slyck; Oxford, Horatio H. Cook; Binghampton, Benjaman Deval; Mount Morris, Walter Kent; Dansville, Duncan P. Stillwell; Canaseraga, —— Minard; Olean, B. P. Lent.

Superintendents.—Sections 1, 2 and 3, Erie Canal, Harmon VanSlyck; sections 4 and 5, Erie Canal, George Heath; sections 7, 8 and 9, Erie Canal and Cayuga and Seneca and Oneida Lake Canals, Joseph Breed; sections 10 and 11, Erie Canal, E. B. Strong; sections 12, 13 and 14, Erie Canal, Chester F. Shelley; section 1 Champlain Canal, Aladin Welch; sections 2 and 3, Champlain Canal, James H. Sherrill; sections 1 and 2, Oswego Canal, Oneida River Improvement and Baldwinsville Canal, Lucien B. Robe; Chemung Canal and Feeder and Crooked Lake Canal, Thomas W. Amsbury; section 1, Chenango Canal, Chailes H. Smith; sections 2 and 3, Chenango Canal, Leroy Hitchcock; section 1, Genesee Valley Canal, John L. Burleigh; section 2, Genesee Valley Canal, Ebenezer Giddings; section 3, Genesee Valley Canal, Hiram Wakeley; sections 1, 2 and 3, Black River Canal, Robert B. Nichols.

Weighmasters.—Albany, Frank B. Mine; West Troy, Nathan L. Benson; Utica, Richard U. Owens; Syracuse, Peter Way; Rochester, James P. Evans; Waterford, L. Stewart; Oswego, Vincent H. Burch.

Inspectors.—Albany, Robert Hillson and Thomas Hill; West Troy, Isaac Collins and Teunis Kesselburgh; Utica, Timothy Keily; Syracuse, Amos R. Hough; Rochester, Wilna C. Harris; Oswego, Edwin Chase.

Halleck's words: "None know thee but to love thee, none name thee but to praise," may be fairly applied to Phalon's "Night-Blooming Cereus." No one who once uses the perfume ever relinquishes it, and rosy lips are never weary of commending and recommending it.—*Norwich Courier.*

Chevalier's Life for the Hair will restore Gray Hair to its original color, strengthen and promote the growth of the weakest hair, stop its falling out, keep the head clean, cool and healthy; can be used freely; contains nothing injurious. The best Hair Dressing ever offered to the public. Is recommended and used by the first medical authority. Sold at the drug stores, and at my office, No. 1,123 Broadway, New-York, where information as to the treatment of the hair will be freely given from 1 to 3 P. M.

SARAH A. CHEVALIER, M. D.

The Renown of Burnett's Standard Preparations. For more than eight years these preparations have maintained a large and constantly increasing sale, sustaining the opinion of the best judges that they are unrivaled.

Burnett's Oriental Tooth Wash is a Preserver of the teeth, and beautifies them without injury to the enamel. In this respect it stands alone. The evidence of chemists and of the dental faculty substantiates these facts.

Sold by all druggists.

Mothers, Mothers, Mothers.

Don't fail to procure MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for all diseases incident to the period of teething in children. It relieves the child from pain, cures wind colic, regulates the bowels, and by giving relief and health to the child, gives rest to the mother. Thirty-five cents a bottle.

Colgate's Honey Soap.

This celebrated **Toilet Soap**, in such universal demand, is made from the **choicest materials**, is **mild and emollient** in its nature, **fragrantly scented**, and extremely beneficial in its action upon the skin. For sale by all druggists and fancy-goods dealers.

Children having Worms

Require immediate attention, as neglect of the trouble often causes prolonged sickness. Brown's "Vermifuge Comfits" are a simple remedy, and will destroy worms without injury to the child.

Sold at 25 cents a box by most dealers in medicines.

Seventh Regiment Reception.

Ladies, use GEORGE W. LAIRD'S BLOOM OF YOUTH. It renders the complexion clear and beautiful. Sold by druggists everywhere. Depot No. 74 Fulton-st.

Important Notice.

THE PARIS UNIVERSAL EXPOSITION OF 1867.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 22, 1866.

A further extension of time for presenting applications for space at the above-named exhibition until the 1st of March next having been arranged, it is desirable, with a view to a well-selected representation of the mechanical inventions of the United States, that the number of applications should be as large as possible; and all engineers, miners, owners of mines, agricultural and mineral producers, inventors and agents, or assignees of inventors are, therefore, respectfully urged to forward to this agency their names and residences, and those of all other parties known to them to be interested in or having control of useful inventions, in order that forms of application may be sent to them.

All applications should be made upon the proper blank forms which are furnished gratuitously by the undersigned, and should be sent to this office before the 1st of March next; but parties whose applications shall be accepted will have until the 1st of December for the delivery of their articles at New-York.

Full printed information, circulars and documents will be furnished by the undersigned to all parties applying therefor, either personally or by letter.

J. C. DERBY,
United States Agent Paris Universal Exposition,
No. 5 Spruce-st. (*Tribune* Buildings) and No. 40 Park-row, (*Times* Building,) New-York.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Snow Boots,

And all kinds of warm and water-proof Boots and Shoes for Ladies, Gents and Boys, cheap, at BROOKS', No. 575 Broadway.

E. A. BROOKS, Agent.

A Cure at Last!—One more disease conquered! The worst cases of rheumatism are being daily cured by the new and wonderful discovery known as METCALFE'S GREAT RHEUMATIC REMEDY. It is sold by all druggists.

The Great Seventh Regiment Reception. Beautiful white satin gaiters and slippers, patent leather boots, all styles of shoes for receptions, parties and balls; also, warm water-proof boots and overshoes, at BROOKS', No. 575 Broadway.

E. A. BROOKS, Agent.

Second-Hand Safes in large numbers, of our own and others' make, taken in exchange for our new patent ALUM and DRY PLASTER SAFES. For sale low. MARVIN & CO., 265 B'dway, and 271 Chestnut-st., Phila.

Pyle's O. K. Soap—the People's Friend— For laundry, bathing and toilet use, becomes extremely hard and unliable to waste. Sold by grocers everywhere. Depot, No. 350 Washington-st.

Defiance Fire and Burglar Proof Safes —Also SIDEBOARD and PARLOR SAFES, for silver plate, &c., at No. 63 Murray-st., corner of College-place.

ROBERT M. PATRICK.

The Celebrated Diamond Parlor Matches for sale at 25, 30 and 35 cents per dozen boxes. Wholesale and retail. Manufacturers' depot at Lodi Manufacturing Company's office, No. 66 Cortlandt-st.

Trusses, Abdomen Supporters, Shoulder Braces, Silk Elastic Stockings, Knee Caps and Anklets, Crutches and Suspensory Bandages. A lady attendant.

MARSH BROS., No. 542 Broadway.

The Arctic Overshoes.—Comfortable, healthy, and neat-looking overshoes can be obtained at CANTRELL'S, 813 Broadway, for both ladies and gentlemen.

The Florence Gold Medal Lock-stitch Sewing Machine, with reversible feed.

NO. 505 BROADWAY, New-York.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Improved Lock-Stitch Machines for Tailors and Manufacturers. GROVER & BAKER SEWING-MACHINE COMPANY, No. 495 Broadway.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic Stitch Sewing Machines for family use, No. 495 Broadway.

A Silent Sewing Machine—Making the celebrated "Willcox & Gibbs Stitch"—strong, elastic and durable. WILLCOX & GIBBS, No. 508 Broadway.

Wedding Cards of the Latest Styles furnished by A. DEMAREST, Engraver, 182 Broadway.

Howe Sewing Machine Company.—ELIAS HOWE, Jr., President, 629 Broadway. Agents wanted.

Wheeler & Wilson's Lock-Stitch Sewing Machine and Button-hole Machine, 625 Broadway.

Ericsson's Caloric Engines, for Pumping and all light work unequaled. 164 Duane-st., N. Y.

MARRIED.

HAWKESWORTH—ZEBLEY.—On Tuesday, Jan. 23, at the Church of the Holy Trinity, by Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, Jr., JAMES ALLEYNE HAWKESWORTH and Miss ELLA D. ZEBLEY, daughter of John F. Zebley, Esq., all of this city. No cards.

☞ Wilmington, Del., and Philadelphia papers please copy.

PAUL—BRADSHAW.—In New-York, on Monday, Jan. 22, at Christ Church, by Rev. F. C. Ewer, A. CHOUTEAU PAUL, of St. Louis, and JOSEPHINE BRADSHAW, of this city.

DIED.

BLAIR.—At Nassau, New-Providence, on Saturday, Dec. 23, of consumption, MILTON L. BLAIR, of Scranton, Penn., in the 30th year of his age.

BANKER.—At Hyde Park, N. Y., on Monday, Jan. 22, of typhoid pneumonia, WILLIAM BANKER, in the 67th year of his age.

EVANS.—On Monday, Jan. 22, JOANNA H., wife of Thomas W. Evans, of Nashville, Tenn., and daughter of the late David La Tourette, aged 30 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral at the late residence of her father, Richmond Hill, Staten Island, on Thursday at 1 o'clock P. M.

☞ Nashville papers please copy.

BOWNE.—In Brooklyn, on Monday evening, Jan. 22, CATHERINE BOWNE, widow of Rodman Bowne, in the 66th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services from her late residence, No. 17 Schermerhorn-st., on Wednesday afternoon, the 24th inst., at 3½ o'clock.

COMAN.—At Orange, N. J., suddenly, on Sunday, Jan. 21, in the 59th year of his age, LUCIEN D. COMAN, for many years a merchant of this city.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral at his late residence on Scotland-st., on Wednesday at 12:30 P. M. A train leaves for Orange from foot of Barclay-st., at 11:30 A. M., returning at 3 P. M.

CLARK.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, Jan. 21, BURTON E. CLARK, aged 32 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend his funeral on Wednesday afternoon at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, New-York-av., (St. Mark's-place,) without further notice.

FOSTER.—On Monday, Jan. 22, MARY C. FOSTER, aged 19 years, 6 months and 6 days.

The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral from the residence of her parents, this day, (Wednesday,) the 24th inst., at 1 o'clock at Auburn-place, Brooklyn.

GERARD.—At Hoboken, N. J., on Saturday, Jan. 20, at the age of 4 months and 18 days, EVA, daughter of Alfred and Matilda R. Carpenter.

HYDE.—On Tuesday morning, Jan. 23, LUCIE ADELE, daughter of J. B. and Anna M. Hyde, aged 18 years.

Funeral on Friday at 3 o'clock P. M., from the residence of the family, foot of 60th-st., East River.

HAWLEY.—At his residence, Stamford, Conn., on Tuesday morning, Jan. 23, CHARLES HAWLEY, aged 73 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the Congregational Church, Stamford, on Saturday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

JOHNSON.—At Milwaukee, on Monday, Jan. 22, ISAAC A. JOHNSON, Esq., of this city, aged 77 years.

JONES.—On Sunday, Jan. 21, at his residence, No. 101 West 38th-st., EDMUND JONES, aged 70 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, on Wednesday next at 2 o'clock.

KENT.—On Tuesday, Jan. 23, of consumption, Mrs. CLARINDA KENT, the beloved wife of Mr. R. B. Kent, aged 34 years, 6 months and 26 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral on Thursday, the 25th inst., at 1 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 314 Bowery.

KILPATRICK.—On Tuesday, Jan. 23, JOSEPH T., infant child of James and Jane Kilpatrick, aged 5 months and 3 days.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully requested to attend the funeral at No. 298 West 14th-st., at 1 o'clock this day, (Wednesday,) 24th inst.

KITCHING.—At Dobbs' Ferry, on Tuesday, Jan. 23, of typhoid fever, EMMA JOSEPHINE ANDERSON, youngest daughter of John B. Kitching, Esq.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at Christ Church, corner of Clinton and Harrison sts., Brooklyn, at 10½ A. M. Friday.

LANE.—At Harlem, on Monday morning, Jan. 22, MARIA LANE, aged 33 years.

The funeral will take place from the residence of her brother-in-law, C. A. Bunner, 125th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., this (Wednesday) morning, at 11 o'clock. The friends of the family are invited to attend.

PRING.—Mrs. MARIA PRING, of St. Luke's Home, aged 83 years.

Funeral from St. Luke's Home this (Wednesday) morning at 9½ o'clock.

REYNOLDS.—On Monday, Jan. 22, GEORGE W. JONES, son of C. F. and Martha R. Reynolds, aged 2 years, 11 months and 7 days.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at the residence of his grand-parents, corner of Broadway and 43d-st., on Tuesday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

RUDYARD.—On Tuesday, Jan. 23, at his residence, Stony Brook, L. I., trusting Christ, WILLIAM RUDYARD, in the 59th year of his age.

His friends and those of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral at the Presbyterian Church, Setauket, L. I., on Friday morning, the 26th inst., at 10½ o'clock.

SELLECK.—At Oyster Bay Cove, L. I., suddenly, on Tuesday morning, Jan. 22, MARY SELLECK, widow of the late John Selleck, in the 74th year of her age.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from the residence of her daughter, Mrs. John Fleet, on Thursday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

SEELEY.—On Tuesday, Jan. 23, at the residence of his son, Mr. John T. Seeley, at Sing Sing, EBENEZER SEELEY, of the New-York Bar.

The relatives and friends of the deceased, and of his family, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from St. Paul's Church, Sing Sing, at 12 o'clock M. Friday, Jan. 26, without further invitation. Hudson River Railroad trains leave 30th-st. at 10 A. M., in time for the services, and return at 3:44 P. M.

STRYKER.—At Trenton, N. J., on Tuesday, Jan. 23, MARY, wife of Samuel S. Stryker, aged 63 years.

SPEAR.—At Bloomfield, N. J., on Monday, Jan. 22, MARGARET, wife of Thomas Spear, in the 71st year of her age.

Notice of the funeral hereafter.

THOMAS.—Suddenly, in this city, on Monday, Jan. 22, ANSEL THOMAS, aged 61 years, 9 months and 7 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Wednesday, Jan. 24, at 1 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 258 West 13th-st.

VOTEY.—On Monday, Jan. 22, PETER VOTEY, of congestion of the lungs, in the 67th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, No. 128 West 40th-st., on Thursday afternoon, the 25th inst., at 3 o'clock.

WYCKOFF.—At Newburgh, Orange County, on Monday morning, Jan. 22, HENRY WYCKOFF, formerly a merchant of this city.

His funeral will take place on Wednesday at 11 A. M., from his late residence. His friends are invited to attend. Carriages will be in waiting on the arrival of the 7:30 A. M. Hudson River Railroad train from New-York.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

BE PUBLISHED WEDNESDAY, JAN. 24,
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THE SCALPEL.—EVERADUS WARNER, NO. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) has just published a third edition of No. 46 of *The Scalpel*, edited by EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., containing the following articles:

Diseases of Defective Nutrition in the Young: Can Medicine Cure Consumption, Spinal Disease, or Diseases of the Joints?

Diseases of the Rectum, Bladder and Uterus; their sympathetic symptoms in other parts of the body.

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Circumcision, its true meaning—was it a religious or hygienic rite?

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Neuralgia and Anæmia; what are they? People who are blood and nerve starved; what is the cure?

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The next number will appear in February.

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STATE OF LOUISIANA, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
NEW-ORLEANS, Dec. 28, 1865.

IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE PROVISIONS of an act of the General Assembly, hereto annexed, proposals are invited and will be received for thirty days, expiring Jan. 31, 1866, for the purchase of one million dollars of bonds of the State, payable in twenty years, bearing interest, payable semi-annually, at the rate of eight per centum per annum, and secured by the pledge of all the proceeds of the sales of the public or swamp lands belonging to the State.

Bids will be received as low as one thousand dollars, to be addressed to the Governor of the State, and indorsed "Proposals for the purchase of Bonds."

For the information of capitalists and others who may wish to invest in these bonds, a statement is annexed, prepared by the Register of the Land Office, showing the number of acres of swamp land remaining unsold, and from which, it will be seen, the security offered for the redemption of the bonds and the payment of the accruing interest, is ample and certain. With the present depreciation of paper currency below the standard of gold, these bonds offer inducements for investment of capital that cannot fail to be appreciated by the moneyed men of the country. J. MADISON WELLS.
Governor of Louisiana.

[No. 35.]

An Act to authorize the Governor to issue the bonds of the State for the amount of one million of dollars and to provide for the payment of the same, to defray the expenses of building levees, in accordance with the contracts made by him and the Levee Commissioners appointed for that purpose.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in General Assembly convened,* That the Governor of this State is hereby authorized to issue the bonds of the State, to be signed by him, and countersigned by the Secretary of State, and sealed with the seal of the State, in sums as he shall think proper, up to the amount of one million of dollars, payable in twenty years, and bearing interest, payable semi-annually, at the rate of eight per centum per annum.

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted, &c.,* That the Governor, in conjunction with the Board of Levee Commissioners, shall advertise for thirty days in the official paper, and two other papers, published in the City of New-Orleans, for proposals for the purchase of the bonds issued under the provisions of this act; and upon the receipt of the bids the Governor and Board of Commissioners shall have the power to accept or reject the same, as they may deem best; provided that in the event of the bids being under par and rejected, the Governor and Board of Commissioners shall be and are hereby authorized to pledge said bonds, or any part thereof, to borrow the money necessary to carry out the provisions of this act, until the Legislature shall otherwise provide or direct.

SEC. 3. *Be further enacted, &c.,* That to secure the payment of the said bonds and all interest that may accrue thereon, all the proceeds of the sale of the public or swamp lands belonging to the State are hereby pledged.

SEC. 4. *Be it further enacted, &c.,* that if during the year, the proceeds of the sale of public or swamp lands belonging to the State so pledged for the redemption of said bonds after reserving an amount sufficient to meet the interest coupons, there should be a surplus, said surplus shall be applied to the purchase from the lowest bidder of such bonds issued under this act, and the Governor and the Commissioners or a majority of them, shall have the right of rejecting all bids, demanding more than the face of the bonds, for which purpose public notice shall be given by the Governor in the official gazette and one other gazette in or out of the State, for sixty days, inviting proposals from bondholders for the sale of the bonds herein described.

SEC. 5. That this act shall take effect from and after its passage.

(Signed) DUNCAN S. CAGE,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
(Signed) ALBERT VOORHIES,
Lieutenant-Governor and President of the Senate.
Approved Dec. 22, 1865.
(Signed) J. MADISON WELLS,
Governor of the State of Louisiana.

A true copy:
J. H. HARDY, Secretary of State.

Statement of unsold Swamp Lands in the different land offices of the State of Louisiana:

District.	Unsold Swamp Lands on the 1st Nov, 1861.	Sold since Nov. 1, 1861.	Swamp Lands remaining unsold.
Southwestern	2,002,286 57	75,506 36	1,926,780 21
North Red River	813,798 48	50,696 37	763,102 11
Northwestern	295,403 88	54,546 63	240,857 25
Greensburg	214,329 61	20,141 30	194,188 31
Southeastern	1,524,112 90	4,172 84	1,519,940 06
Total	4,849,931 44	205,063 50	4,644,867 94

ADOLPH DUPRE,
Register of Land Office.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, Dec. 23, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that the Mechanics' and Traders' National Bank, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress entitled an Act to provide a national currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof, approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing business under said act.

Now, therefore, I, FREEMAN CLARKE, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that the Mechanics' and Traders' National Bank of the City of New-York, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking, under the act aforesaid.

[SEAL.] In testimony whereof witness my hand and seal of office, this 23d day of December, 1865.
FREEMAN CLARK,
No. 1,624. Comptroller.

THE HOLDERS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE bonds, coupons or certificates of advances of the Eastern Division of the Racine and Mississippi Railroad Company, are hereby notified to present the same at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company No. 26 Exchange-place, within thirty days, in order that the proper adjustment may be made of the amount realized from the sale under foreclosure of the said Eastern Division.
R. G. ROLSTON,
President of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, Trustees.

TARR FARM PETROLEUM COMPANY,
OFFICE NO. 10 PINE-ST.

AT A MEETING OF THE TRUSTEES of the TARR FARM PETROLEUM COMPANY, held Jan. 15, 1866, a dividend of One Per Cent. upon their capital stock of one million dollars, was declared payable Feb. 2, proximo. The transfer books will be closed from Jan. 22 to Feb. 2, inclusive.
J. P. HOGARTH, Secretary.

RAILROAD NOTICE.—NOTICE IS HEREBY given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad Company, for the election of Directors, will take place at the office of the company, Dubuque, Iowa, on MONDAY and TUESDAY, Feb. 12, 1866, LOUIS BOISOT, Secretary.
DUBUQUE, Jan. 2, 1866.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the Lehigh and Susquehanna Coal Company will be holden at the office of the company, No. 2 Broad-st., on THURSDAY, Jan. 25, at 1 o'clock P. M.
JAMES A. TIMPSON, Secretary.

COMMISSIONER FOR MASSACHUSETTS and other States—No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 5, first floor over Park Bank

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Guaranteed and paid by the
STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

The bonds are secured by a mortgage on 160 miles of road, from Sacramento to the California State line, forming part of the GREAT PACIFIC RAILROAD ROUTE, ADOPTED and AIDED by the UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT. They are further secured by a SINKING FUND of $50,000 PER ANNUM, reserved from the earnings of the road, and PLEDGED FOR THEIR REDEMPTION. They are a first-class security in every respect, and a limited amount will be offered upon terms which render them a VERY ATTRACTIVE and DESIRABLE INVESTMENT. For further particulars inquire at our office, No. 5 Nassau-st.
FISK & HATCH, BANKERS.

A. J. MAYER & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 46 Exchange-place, up stairs, New-York.

MANGAM & TALBERT,
BANKERS,
NO. 40 WALL-ST.
DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT STOCKS.
BONDS AND GOLD BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DAILY BALANCES, SUBJECT TO CHECK AT SIGHT.

NEW-YORK GUARANTY AND INDEMNITY COMPANY.
NO. 34 BROAD-ST.
CAPITAL, $2,000,000.
DIRECTORS.

A. A. LOW, W. BUTLER DUNCAN,
L. VON HOFFMAN, GEORGE D. CRAGIN,
JONATHAN THORNE, HERMAN MARCUSE,
JOEL WOLFE, RICHARD LATHERS,
JAMES B. JOHNSTON, MARTIN BATES,
DAVID DOWS, C. F. DAMBMANN,
U. A. MURDOCK, NOAH L. WILSON.
SAMUEL D. BABCOCK, President pro tem.
JAMES P. WALLACE, Vice-President.
SAMUEL G. OGDEN, Treasurer.

CASH
ADVANCES
MADE ON
MERCHANDISE, IN STORE AND IN TRANSIT, STOCKS, BONDS AND OTHER SECURITIES.
Also, on shipments to Europe.

This company is prepared to take the management of real and personal estate, to negotiate loans for States and corporations, and to collect interest, coupons, &c. Certificates of deposits will be issued, bearing interest.

JOHN J. CISCO & SON,
BANKERS,
NO. 33 WALL-STREET,
NEW-YORK,
RECEIVE MONEY ON DEPOSIT,
and allow interest at the rate of Four per Cent. per annum on daily balances, which may be checked for at sight.
NEGOTIATE LOANS AND BUSINESS PAPER.
EXECUTE PROMPTLY ORDERS FOR THE PURCHASE AND SALE OF GOLD.
BUY AND SELL GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES ON COMMISSION.
MAKE COLLECTIONS ON ALL PARTS OF THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA.
JOHN J. CISCO,
(Late of the United States Treasury in New-York,)
JOHN ASHFIELD CISCO.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 5 Rue de la Paix, Paris,
and
No. 8 Wall-st., New-York,
issue circular letters of credit for travelers in all parts of Europe, &c., &c. Also, commercial credits.

SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
NO. 29 BROADWAY,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' LETTERS OF CREDIT,
for use in all the principal cities in the ISLAND OF CUBA.

GREENLEAF, NORRIS & CO.,
STOCK BROKERS,
No. 44 Exchange-place, New-York.

NOTICE.

Subscribers to the stock of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, upon which ninety per cent. is still due, are hereby notified in conformity with a vote of the Board of Directors, passed on the sixteenth day of January, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, that an assessment of ninety per cent. upon stock subscribed for by them is hereby levied in amounts and at times as hereinafter recited, to be paid at the office of the company, at No. 5 State-st., at Boston, Mass., to wit: Twenty per cent. to be paid on the second day of April; thirty per cent. on the first day of May; and forty per cent. on the first day of June, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six.

All stock upon which assessments as above levied are not paid will be declared forfeited absolutely, and all payments that have been made upon said stock will be forfeited without condition of redemption.
I. S. WHITTINGTON,
Treasurer N. P. R. R. Co.
BOSTON, Mass., Jan. 24, 1866.

OFFICE OF BREVOORT INSURANCE CO.,
No. 70 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 10, 1866.

AT AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this company, held this day, the following gentlemen composing the third class were elected directors for three years ensuing:

M. B. SPAULDING, EDWARD A. BIBBY,
GEORGE W. POWERS, ALFRED P. ARNOLD,
FREDERICK C. OAKLEY, JOSEPH F. SANXAY,
F. J. HOSFORD, HIRAM GAGE,
J. M. TOBIN, CHAS. S. PELL,
BENJAMIN W. FLOYD, D. D. STARIN,
OLIVER BRYAN, MARTIN A. HOWELL.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board James C. Harriott was unanimously reëlected President for the ensuing year.
JOHN G. HAVILAND, Secretary.

OFFICE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 20, 1866.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Managers of this company, held on the 16th inst., THOMAS DICKSON, Esq., was elected Vice-President, in place of Robert Soutter, Esq., resigned.
J. C. HARTT, Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND NEVADA GOLD AND SILVER MILL AND MINING COMPANY.—The annual meeting of the stockholders for choice of officers and transaction of other business will be held at the office of the Company, No. 30 Pine-st., on MONDAY, 5th FEBRUARY, at 12 o'clock M.
JOHN J. OSBORN, Sec.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 22, 1866.

NEW YORK AND SANTA FE MINING COMPANY OF NEVADA.—The annual meeting of the Stockholders for choice of officers and transaction of other business, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 30 Pine-st., on WEDNESDAY, 7th of February, at 12 o'clock M. JOHN J. OSBORN, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 22, 1866.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the SCHUYLKILL COAL COMPANY will be holden at the office of the company, No. 8 Wall-st., on Thursday, the 25th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.
JAMES A. TIMPSON, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 15, 1866.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Copake Iron Mines will be holden at the office of the company, No. 7 Nassau-st., on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 24, at 1 o'clock P. M.
WM. WARD, Secretary.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the American Honduras Company, for the election of trustees, will take place at the office of the company, No. 25 Nassau-st., on MONDAY, Jan. 29, at 2 o'clock P. M. HENRY QUINPEL, Jr., Sec'y.

LOST—IN THE NEIGHBORHOOD OF THE Liverpool Exchange, on Saturday, Dec. 30, 1865,
Four United States 5-20 bonds of $1,000 each,
No. 24,502, issued to Jay Cook.
No. 92,184, issued to Fisk & Hatch.
No. 18,949, issued to E. Terrey.
No. 18,950, issued to E. Terrey.
All dated Washington, May 1, 1862.
Apply to J. KING & SONS, No. 13 Exchange-alley, Liverpool, or CAMMANN & CO., 56 Wall-st., New-York.

$100 REWARD.—MISSING—FIVE ILLINOIS State bonds, $1,000 each, Nos. 1,174, 1,175, 1,176, 1,177 and 1,178. All persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing or negotiating the same. The above reward will be paid, and no questions asked, for their return, by JAS. L. BERRIEN, No. 328 Broome-st., corner Bowery.

CHICAGO AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD RESIDUARY SCRIP purchased by F. P. JAMES & CO., No. 45 Wall-st.

FINANCIAL.

EWELL & CLARKE.

(SUCCESSORS TO STEDMAN, EWELL & CO.)
BANKERS & BROKERS,
No. 57 Exchange-place and No. 19 Broad-st.,
NEW-YORK.

Prompt attention given to the purchase and sale on commission of GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD BONDS, RAILROAD and PETROLEUM STOCKS.

Mail and telegraphic orders executed with dispatch.
Interest allowed on deposits.

NOTICE.

OFFICE OF THE
Columbian (Marine) Insurance Co.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 23, 1866.

A meeting of the stockholders of this Company will be held in their Directors' Room No. 2 Nassau-st., at 3 o'clock THIS (Wednesday) AFTERNOON, for the purpose of entertaining action to resuscitate the Company. By order
W. M. WHITNEY, Secretary.

MARINE AND FIRE INSURANCE.

STATEMENT
OF THE BUSINESS AND CONDITION OF THE
METROPOLITAN INSURANCE COMPANY,
ON THE 31ST DAY OF DECEMBER, 1865.

Unearned Premiums, Jan. 1, 1865		$319,661 96
Premiums received in 1865, as follows:		
On Marine risks	$537,380 55	
On Fire risks	844,905 38	—$1,382,285 93
Total Premiums		$1,701,947 89
Premiums marked off as earned from Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1865	$1,398,532 24	
Less Return Premiums	103,186 18	
Net Earned Premiums		$1,295,346 06
Losses paid during the year.		
On Marine risks	$332,997 07	
On Fire risks	373,397 57	
Total losses	$706,394 64	
Reserved for losses unadjusted	157,995 99	
Expenses, Reinsurance, Commissions and Taxes, (less interest received)	275,340 53	—$1,139,731 16
Net Profit		$155,614 90

CAPITAL.

The Capital of said Company actually paid up in cash is	$1,000,000 00
The surplus on the 1st day of January, 1866	644,148 48
Total amount of Capital and Surplus	1,644,148 48

ASSETS.
JAN. 1, 1866.

Amount of cash on hand and in bank	$170,535 50
Amount of cash in hands of agents and in course of transmission	73,420 57
Amount of U. S. 6s of 1881	107,000 00
Amount of U. S. 10-40 5 per cent. bonds	7,000 00
Amount of U. S. 5-20 6 per cent. bonds	13,000 00
Amount of U. S. compound interest note	500 00
Amount of U. S. 7-30 Treasury notes	648,700 00
Amount of bank stocks and other miscellaneous securities	13,300 00
Amount of loans on bonds and mortgages, being first lien of record, on unincumbered real estate	222,890 00
Amount of loans on collateral, payable on demand	181,136 43
Amount of other miscellaneous items	25,150 75
Amount due for fire premiums on policies issued at office	32,550 90
Amount due for marine premiums on policies issued at office	45,395 85
Amount of bills receivable for premiums on marine risks	92,280 13
Interest due and accrued, but not yet payable	11,288 35—$1,644,148 48

The Board of Directors have this day resolved to pay a dividend of
SIX PER CENT.
on the outstanding Certificates of Profits to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Monday the 5th of March next; also a dividend of
FIVE PER CENT.
on the Capital Stock of the Company, payable in Cash on demand; also a dividend of
TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT.
in scrip, on the net earned Participating Premiums of the Company for the year 1865, for which Certificates will be issued on and after the 2d day of April next.

DIRECTORS.

JAMES LORIMER GRAHAM, HENRY PARISH,
ROBERT M. C. GRAHAM, DUDLEY B. FULLER,
EDWARD A. STANSBURY, JOHN A. GRAHAM,
JOSEPH B. VARNUM, GILBERT L. BEECKMAN,
BOWES R. MCILVAINE, CHARLES P. KIRKLAND,
FREDERICK H. WOLCOTT, JOSEPH B. VARNUM, JR.,
WILLIAM K. STRONG, WATSON E. CASE,
JOHN C. HENDERSON, LORRAIN FREEMAN,
GUSTAVUS A. CONOVER, EDWARD MACOMBER,
MARTIN BATES, J. LORIMER GRAHAM, JR.,
PASCHAL W. TURNEY, SAMUEL D. BRADFORD,
FRANKLIN H. DELANO, GEO. W. HATCH.

OFFICERS.
JAMES LORIMER GRAHAM, President.
ROBERT M. C. GRAHAM, Vice-President.
JAMES LORIMER GRAHAM, JR., 2d Vice-Prest.
H. H. PORTER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE WILKESBARRE COAL AND IRON COMPANY, NO. 16 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1866.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the WILKESBARRE COAL AND IRON COMPANY, for election of directors &c., will be held WEDNESDAY, 31st inst., at the office of the Wyoming Valley Canal Company, in the City of Philadelphia, at 1 o'clock. The polls will remain open until 2 o'clock P. M. Transfer books will be closed from Jan. 29 to Feb. 1, inclusive. By order of the board.
WM. H. TILLINGHAST, Secretary.

REMOVAL.—THE OFFICE OF THE GERMANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY has been removed to their new building, No. 175 Broadway
DEC. 28, 1865.

SEE NOTICE UNDER HEAD OF PARTNERSHIPS. An extraordinary opportunity.

SAVINGS BANKS.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST PAID.
Free from government tax.
THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
Corner of Twenty-sixth-street and Third-avenue.

NEW YORK SAVINGS BANK, CORNER of 14th-st. and 8th av. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M; Monday and Thursday evenings from 5 to 8 o'clock. SIX PER CENT INTEREST, free from government tax. Deposits made on or before Feb. 1 will draw interest from that date. THOS CHRISTY, Pres.
R. H. BULL, Secretary.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

WANTED—A PERSON TO SUPERINTEND A manufacturing establishment. The salary will be $2,500 per annum, and the position is one of responsibility. As security for the faithful performance of the duties of the office, the party will be required to invest in the stock of the corporation, which will pay probably a dividend of 15 to 20 per cent., and 10 per cent. will be guaranteed. None but those who have the ability to comply with the terms of this advertisement will be treated with, and evidence of that fact, and also as to character and standing, will be required. Address MANUFACTURER, Box No. 119 *Times* Office, stating when and where an interview may be had.

CARRIAGE-MAKING BUSINESS FOR sale in Glen Cove village. The shop is centrally located, and commands a good run of business; a rare chance for a man with a small capital; the stock and shop fixtures will be sold at a fair valuation. Address WILLIAM H. DOWNING, Glen Cove, Long Island.

A RARE CHANCE.—OTIS FIELD & CO. offer for sale their well-known BILLIARD STAND, (7 tables,) No. 600 Broadway, with choice stock of liquors, at a great bargain. Or Mr. Otis Field will admit to copartnership a suitable person, to take the place of a retiring partner, and also give him an equal interest in his valuable Kelly's Island Catawba Wine business.

WANTED—BY AN ENERGETIC FIRM, A Philadelphia agency for a New-York wholesale house in the dry goods, notion, furnishing or perfumery business; best of references given. Address M. S., Box No. 2,605 Philadelphia Post-office.

PATENT FOR SALE—THE EMPIRE SLEIGH BELL, a new harness bell, the perfection of beauty in form and tune. Address L. T. C., Station D, New-York City.

FOR SALE—THE STOCK, FIXTURES AND lease of a first-class millinery goods establishment in the best part of Canal-st. Address Box 4,086 Post-office

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FOR SALE—A FANCY STORE, HAVING A well-selected stock and beautifully fitted up; established five years. Apply at No. 276 6th-av.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ANNULAR (diamond) DRILL.

THE ANNULAR DRILL COMPANY, of New-York, are now prepared to furnish their machines, built in the most thorough manner, and unequaled for rapidity, economy and precision of work. The simplicity, durability and cheapness of the machine render it superior to anything in use for all purposes of mining, tunneling, quarrying and rock-blasting. The machines can be used by steam, horse or hand power, are easily handled, and can be operated at all angles. For further particulars inquire at the office, or address J. WALES, Treasurer, No. 16 Pine-st., New-York.

CURTIS' FRAGRANT
DENTILINE
CLEANSES AND PRESERVES THE TEETH,
CURES SOFT AND SPONGY GUMS.
Sold by DEMAS BARNES & CO.,
Sold by HEGEMAN & CO.,
Sold by A. B. SANDS & CO.,
Sold by HELMBOLD & CO.,
Sold by HARRAL, RISLEY & TOMPKINS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL whom it may concern, that ALBERT MERIAN, of this city, having signed our firm by power of attorney, HAS ABSCONDED, probably for the United States, with large sums of money; that the said power of attorney has been withdrawn from said Albert Merian this day, and that, in consequence, no bills or notes signed or indorsed by him will either be accepted or paid hereafter.
EMANUEL LA ROCHE SON.
BASLE, Switzerland, Dec. 23, 1865.

DR. HENRY REISSBERG, (LATE SURgeon of the Sixty-eighth Regiment N. Y. S. Vols.,) informs his friends that he has resumed his practice in the City of New-York. Office, No. 155 Bleecker-st., between Thompson and Sullivan sts.
Office hours: from 9 to 11 A. M., and from 4 to 6 P. M.

MARBLE MANTELS.—THE BEST PLACE in the city to purchase Marble Mantels of the latest designs at very low prices, is at A. KLABER'S Marble Works, No. 169 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., New-York. mantels put up in the country. Cut this out.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

WANTED—GOOD ACCOMMODATIONS WITH board, for the Summer, within convenient distance of the city, by a small family. Address, stating full particulars, Box No. 431 Post-office.

A FURNISHED ROOM TO LET, WITH or without board, to gentlemen only; good reference required. Apply at No. 319 Hudson-st., between Spring and Vandam sts.

HOTELS.

ASHLAND HOUSE, NOS. 307 TO 313 4TH-AVENUE and No. 102 East 24th-st.—A private family hotel, with all the accommodations and conveniences of the largest establishments. Transient board $3 per day; permanent board, single person, from $12 to $15 per week. Apartments for one or two families if applied for soon.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

CONTINENTAL
INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 102 Broadway.

Cash Capital,	$500,000 00
Surplus,	1,032,889 34
	$1,532,889 34

Three-fourths of the Profits of the Business Divided to its Customers, without imposing on them any liability whatever.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 9, 1866.

This Company has this day declared
A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND
OF
SEVEN PER CENT.
to its Stockholders, payable to them, or their legal representatives, on and after THURSDAY, 11th inst.
GEO. T. HOPE, President.
H. H. LAMPORT, Secretary.
CYRUS PECK, Assistant Secretary.

YONKERS AND NEW-YORK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Jan. 10, 1866.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five Per Cent., free of government tax, payable on and after the 15th inst.
JOHN W. MURRAY, Secretary

OFFICE LAFAYETTE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 347 FULTON-ST.,
BROOKLYN, Jan. 9, 1866.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five (5) per cent., free of government tax, payable on and after the 15th inst.
J. B. THOMPSON, Jr., Secretary.

NIAGARA
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
OFFICE No. 12 WALL-ST.
JANUARY 10, 1866.
THIRTY-FIRST DIVIDEND.
The Directors have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of SIX PER CENT., (reserving all unexpired premiums,) payable on and after MONDAY, 15th inst.
P. NOTMAN, Secretary. J. D. STEELE, President.

NEW-JERSEY ZINC COMPANY.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of this Company held this day a dividend of Eight Per Cent. on the Preferred Stock was declared payable on and after Feb. 1, prox., at the transfer office of the Company, No. 61 Maiden-lane, New-York.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 25th inst. to 30th inst., both days inclusive.
JAN. 17, 1866. B. S. GIBLIN, Sec'y.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
No. 237 BROADWAY, ENTRANCE ON PARK-PLACE.

DIVIDEND.—The trustees of this institution have directed that the usual dividend on deposits entitled thereto, for the six months ending Dec. 31, at the rate of six per cent. per annum on sums not exceeding $500, and five per cent. over $500 (free from Government tax), will be paid on and after Monday, January 15, 1866.
FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.
WADE B. WORRALL, Sec'y. PETER CUMMING, Acc't.

24TH DIVIDEND. OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 166 Broadway, New-York. Jan. 4, 1866.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of four (4) per cent. on the capital stock, free of government tax, payable on and after MONDAY, Jan. 8. WM. A. ANDERSON, Secretary.

RUTGERS FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 180 CHATHAM-SQUARE.
DIVIDEND.—A semi-annual dividend of Five Per Cent., free of government tax, will be paid on the first day of February next.
By order of the Board of Directors.
E. B. FELLOWS, Secretary.

FIFTY-SIXTH DIVIDEND.

NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 114 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 9, 1866.
The Board of Directors have THIS DAY declared an interest dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the capital stock, payable on demand.
R. W. BLEECKER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 17, 1866.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have declared a Semi-annual Dividend from the earnings of the road for six months ending 31st December ultimo, of THREE AND ONE-HALF Per Cent. on the PREFERRED STOCK.

Also, a Dividend of FOUR Per Cent. on the COMMON CAPITAL STOCK.

Both payable, less the government tax, on MONDAY, the 5th day of February, at the Treasurer's Office, Erie-place, to the registered holders of stock at the closing of the books.

The transfer books of both classes of stock will be closed on Saturday, the 20th inst., and be reopened on Wednesday, the 7th of February.
HORATIO N. OTIS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO., NEW YORK, January 11, 1866.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of EIGHT PER CENT. out of the profits of the company, payable, free of Government tax, on and after the 1st day of February next, at their office, No. 7 Nassau-st.

The transfer books are now closed, and will remain closed until Monday, 29th inst. By order of the Board,
ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND.—THE PETER COOPER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY have declared a Dividend of Five Per Cent. (free of government tax,) payable at their office, corner of 3d-av. and 9th-st., on the 1st day of February next.

The transfer-books will be closed from the 29th to the 31st of January, inclusive.
By order.
WILLIAM. H. REBLET, Secretary.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD TRANSPORTATION CO.,
OFFICE NO. 2 NASSAU-ST., CORNER WALL,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 17, 1866.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of this Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent. (free of government tax) payable on and after Feb. 1. Transfer books will remain closed until 2d February.
H. J. SOUTHMAYD, Treasurer.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY, CLEVELAND, Jan. 15, 1866.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. free of government tax, will be paid by this Company at the usual places, on and after Feb. 1, next. The transfer books will be closed from Jan. 20 to Feb. 2. By order of the Board of Directors.
GEO. H. RUSSELL, Treasurer.

CENTRAL COAL MINING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, ROOM NO. 51 TRINITY BUILDING,
No. 111 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 10, 1866.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have this day declared a dividend of FIVE (5) per cent., payable on and after the 25th day of January. The transfer books will be closed from Jan. 15th to 27th, inclusive. By order of the Board.
F. P. WHITE, Secretary.

NEWTON COPPER TYPE COMPANY,
No. 14 Frankfort-st.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 22, 1866.

SIXTEENTH DIVIDEND.—THE TRUSTEES of the company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five Per cent., payable to the stockholders on demand. The transfer books will be closed until the 30th inst. WM. BOWNE, President.
SAMUEL ORCHARD, Secretary.

REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 153 Broadway, New-York, Jan. 18, 1866.

DIVIDEND.—THE SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST Dividend of Three and a half Per Cent. on the capital stock, (free of government tax,) has this day been declared, payable on demand.
D. F. CURRY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MANHATTAN INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 11, 1866.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF TEN per cent. has been declared, payable on demand, at the office of the company, No. 68 Wall-st.
By order of the Board.
ANDREW J. SMITH, Secretary.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, Dec. 29, 1865.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVING decided to change the dividends from March and September to January and July, have this day declared a dividend of 5 per cent, free from government tax, payable Jan. 8. The transfer books will close 3d and open 10th January. B. SEAMAN, Cashier.

INTERNATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 113 BROADWAY.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS, AT ITS meeting of Saturday, 20th inst., declared a Dividend of Three and one-half Per Cent., (3½,) payable on demand, free of government tax.
C. C. HINE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 130 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 10, 1866.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Five Per Cent., payable on demand, free of government tax. SAMUEL M. CRAFT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE BIGELOW BLUE STONE CO.,
MALDEN, Ulster Co., N. Y., Jan. 8, 1866.

SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND, NO. 3.—A dividend of five per cent. on the capital stock was this day declared, payable to the stockholders or their legal representatives on and after Feb. 1, 1866.
H. BOGARDUS, Secretary.

ASTOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 16 Wall-st.

TWENTY-SIXTH DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free of government tax, payable to the stockholders on and after 1st February next. JAS. H. RIELLY, Secretary.

CORN EXCHANGE BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 20, 1866.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE declared a dividend of Five (5) per cent. and the government tax, payable on the 1st of February next. Transfer book will be closed from the 22d inst. to 1st proximo.
W. A. FALLS, Cashier.

BROADWAY INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 158 BROADWAY, Jan. 17, 1866.

THIRTIETH DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD of Directors have declared a dividend of Five per Cent., free from tax, payable Feb. 1.
JOHN WRAY, Secretary.

PACIFIC NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1866.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free from all tax, payable on and after the 1st day of February next. R. BUCK, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—THE BANK OF KENTUCKY HAS declared a semi-annual dividend of Three Per Cent., payable to the New-York stockholders on and after FRIDAY, Jan. 12, at the Bank of America.

DIVIDEND.—THE FARMERS' BANK OF KENTUCKY has declared a semi-annual dividend of Five Per Cent., payable to the New-York stockholders on demand, at the Bank of America.

LADIES DESIROUS OF LEARNING THE art of making wax flowers at their own residence, can find a competent teacher by inquiring at E. DESCHAUX, No. 653 Broadway.

AUCTION SALES.

EXTENSIVE SALE
OF
GOVERNMENT ROLLING STOCK.

MILITARY DIVISION OF THE TENNESSEE, CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE U. S. MILITARY RAILROADS,
NASHVILLE, Tenn., Jan. 9, 1866.

Will be sold at public auction, at Memphis, Tenn., WEDNESDAY, Feb. 7, 1866, the following describe rolling stock, viz:
(4) Four locomotive engines, five feet guage, (three o and dismantled, one repairable.)
(16) Sixteen box and (9) nine flat cars, more or less, fi feet guage.

SAME TIME AND PLACE.

(1) One locomotive engine, five feet guage, lying in th ditch on the line of the Mississippi Central Railroad 1 miles north of Grand Junction.

At Nashville, Tenn., WEDNESDAY, Feb. 14, 1866, will be sold the following described rolling stock, all of five feet guage and in good running order, viz:
(1) One locomotive engine, Lyman & Souther, builders.
(18) Eighteen locomotive engines, R. Morris & Son, builders.
(1) One locomotive engine, Rodgers' L. & M. Works, builders.
(1) One locomotive engine, Sumbourn & Smith, builders.
(1) One locomotive tender.
(200) Two hundred flat and box cars, more or less.

SAME TIME AND PLACE.

(5) Five locomotive engines, unserviceable.
Boilers and running gears for two (2) dummy engines, unserviceable.
(5) Five spans, 150 feet each, McCallum Truss Bridge.
(2) Two spans bridge, 50 feet each.
(133) One hundred and thirty-three perch first and second class cut stone, comprising foundation of round-house.

Will also be sold, on above-mentioned date, at Memphis and Nashville, the balance of military railroad property remaining undisposed of at that time.

Sales will commence at each place at 10 o'clock A. M., and continue until all the property is disposed of.

TERMS OF SALE.

Cash, in government funds; or, when purchased by Railroad Companies, on credit (if desired) of not exceeding two years, payable in monthly installments with interest at the rate of 7 3-10 per cent. per annum, secured by bond, satisfactory to the government, for double the amount of the property purchased.

Full descriptions of the engines can be obtained on application to Capt. S. R. Hamill, A. Q. M., Nashville, Tenn.
F. J. CRILLY,
Brevet-Maj. and A. Q. M., U. S. A.

SALE OF QUARTERMASTER'S STORES.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA DEPOT, Jan. 22, 1866.

Will be sold, at public auction, at the United States Government Warehouse, Hanover-st. Wharf, Philadelphia, Pa., on MONDAY, Jan. 29, 1866, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M., the following described Quartermaster's stores, viz.:

689 sets four-horse wagon harness, new and in original packages.
1,781 single sets lead-horse wagon harness, new and in original packages.
76 sets six-horse artillery harness, new and in original packages.
370 single sets lead-horse wagon harness, serviceable.
599 single sets lead-horse wagon harness.
161 mule litters and harness, second-hand.
149 pack saddles.
2,637 nose bags, new.
179 carpincho skins, new.
180 yards green baize, new.
835 pounds iron wire, new.
25,566 pounds chain cable, new.
35,638 pounds wrought spikes, new.

Terms of sale cash in government funds.
By order of Col. W. W. McKIM,
Chief Q. M., Philadelphia Depot.
HENRY BOWMAN, Capt. and A. Q. M.

BUREAU OF ORDNANCE, NAVY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON CITY, Jan. 22, 1866.

SALE OF NAVY POWDERS AT THE NAVY-YARD, PORTSMOUTH, N. H.

There will be sold to the highest bidders at noon of the fourteenth (14th) day of February, 1866, in the office of the Inspector of Ordnance, at the Portsmouth Navy-yard, *by sample*, five thousand (5,000) barrels of Navy Powders.

Terms cash, in government funds, one-half to be deposited at the end of the sale and the remainder within ten days afterward, during which time the powders must be removed from the Portsmouth Magazine, at the Navy-yard; otherwise they will revert to the government.
H. A. WISE, Chief of Bureau.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer.—Salesroom, No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

VALUABLE MODERN OIL PAINTINGS.

AT AUCTION,
BY MINER AND SOMERVILLE,
at their salesroom, No. 37 Nassau-st.
THURSDAY, JAN. 25, AT 11 O'CLOCK.
NOW ON EXHIBITION.

LARGE SALE OF CONDEMNED ORDNANCE AND ORDNANCE STORES.—Will be sold at public auction, at Fort Monroe Arsenal, Old Point Comfort, Va., on THURSDAY, the 8th day of February, 1866, at 10 o'clock, A. M., a large quantity of stores, consisting in part of the following articles, viz:

400 field, siege and sea coast cannon, wrought and cast iron, smooth bore and rifled, of calibres varying from three to eleven inches, including 22 cast iron guns unfinished.
36 mortars, cast iron, 12-pounders, 24-pounders, 8 inch and 10 inch.
28,326 shot, shell, spherical case, grape and canister for smooth bore and rifle guns of calibres ranging from 10 pounders to 10 inch.
432 breech-loading carbines, "Burnside's," "Merrill's," "Maynard's" and "North's," new and repaired.
340 muskets and rifles, United States manufacture, new and repaired.
604 foreign rifles, Austrian, calibre 54, new and repaired.
17 smooth bore pistols, calibre 54, new.
192 breech-loading carbines, "Burnside's," "Merrill's," "Sharp's" and "Starr's."
27 rifles, "Henry's" and "Spencer's."
1,582 muskets and rifles, United States and foreign manufacture of various calibres.
525 revolvers, "Colt's," "Remington's" and "Lefaucheux, calibres 44 and 36.
1,072 sabres and swords.
6,444,000 rounds of ball cartridges for carbines, muskets, rifles and pistols.
A large lot of artillery implements and equipments.
A large lot of infantry and cavalry accoutrements and horse equipments.
A lot of rope, paulins, buckles, rings, &c., together with a large quantity of smiths and carpenters tools.

Samples of small arms can be seen at Fort Monroe Arsenal and at the United States Ordnance Agency, No. 45 Worth-st., New-York City.

Thirty days will be allowed for the removal of heavy ordnance. All other stores will be required to be removed within ten days from date of sale.

Terms of sale, cash.
F. G. BAYLOR, Captain of Ordnance,
and Brevet Colonel U. S. A. Commanding.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer—No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

SALE OF AN ELEGANT COLLECTION OF HIGH CLASS ORIGINAL MODERN OIL-PAINTINGS by leading artists of the Flemish, Dutch, Dusseldorf and French schools, imported by and consigned to A. D'Huyvetter, Esq., of Antwerp, and never before exhibited in this country.

MINER & SOMERVILLE will sell at auction on THURSDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, Feb. 1 and 2, at 7½ o'clock, at the
SOMERVILLE ART GALLERY,
No. 845 Broadway, near 14th-st., a very valuable collection of high-class original modern oil paintings by the following eminent European artists, viz.:

Robbe, of Brussels, P. Seignac, David Col,
E. Fichel, E. Verbokhoven, E. Accard,
L. Van Kuyck, A. Van Hamme, H. F. Schalfels,
Verschnar, T. Gerard, Moeschlagen,
Lanfant de Metz, F. De Bracklaer, J. Carolus,
and others. Also, from a private collection of a connoisseur of this city, a few choice works of the following favorite American artists:
Thos. Cole, J. F. Kensett, S. Coleman,
R. W. Hubbard, Thos. Hicks, T. L. Smith,
W. Whittridge, F. L. Smith, F. O. C. Darley,
and others.

The above are now on exhibition free during the day, and on the evening previous to sale from 7 to 10 o'clock. Catalogues at gallery and at office of auctioneers.

BUREAU OF ORDNANCE, NAVY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON CITY, Jan. 18, 1866.

SALE OF SERVICEABLE AND UNSERVICEABLE NAVY POWDERS, AT THE UNITED STATES NAVY-YARD, NORFOLK, VIRGINIA.

There will be sold to the highest bidder, at public auction, at noon of the 15th day of March, 1866, in the office of the Inspector of Ordnance, at the Norfolk Navy-yard, by sample, five hundred and thirty-four thousand four hundred and three pounds (534,403) of Navy Powders, as follows:

502,360 pounds serviceable.
7,877 pounds condemned.
19,518 pounds damaged.
4,648 pounds compressed.
534,403 pounds.

As only about two hundred and seventy-two thousand three hundred and fifty-five (272,355) pounds of these powders are in barrels, purchasers must provide barrels into which the remainder of the powder may be emptied from the tanks, for which a period of thirty (30) days will be allowed. The powder in barrels, however, must be removed within ten days from the day of sale, otherwise they will revert to the government.

Terms cash in government funds, one-half of the purchase money to be deposited at the completion of the sale, and the remainder before the powders are removed. H. A. WISE, Chief of Bureau.

BUREAU OF ORDNANCE, NAVY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON CITY, Jan. 10, 1866.

SALE OF ABOUT ONE THOUSAND (1,000) tons of navy shot and shell, at the forts near the entrance to Cape Fear River, North Carolina.

Notice is hereby given, that on the 15TH DAY OF FEBRUARY, 1866, there will be sold at public auction to the highest bidder, without reserve, and in lots to suit purchasers, about one thousand (1,000) tons, more or less, of shot and shell, thrown into the forts at the entrance of Cape Fear River, N. C., by the navy during their bombardment.

Terms cash, in government funds; one-half the purchase money to be paid by the purchaser on the estimated weights immediately upon the conclusion of the sale, and the remainder on the actual weights upon delivery and removal, which must take place within ten days after the sale, otherwise the projectiles will revert to the government.
H. A. WISE,
Chief of Bureau.

LARGE SALE OF CONDEMNED CLOTHING, CAMP and GARRISON EQUIPAGE.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
DEPOT OF WASHINGTON,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 13, 1866.

Will be sold at public auction, under the direction of Capt. D. G. Thomas, M. S. K., at the Government Warehouse, corner 17th and H sts., Washington, D. C., on MONDAY, Jan. 29, 1866, at 10 o'clock A. M., a large lot of condemned clothing, &c., consisting of

Drums, sashes, books, jackets, blankets, bedsacks, leggins, havelocks, cap covers, rubber blankets, rubber ponchos, axes, pickaxes, hatchets, spades, shovels, kettles, knapsacks, haversacks, hospital tents, wall tents, Sibley tents, common tents, flags, coats, caps, pack saddles, vests, trowsers, shirts, turbans, &c.

The sale will be continued from day to day until the stores are sold.

The store must be removed within five days from dat of sale. Terms cash, in government funds.
D. H. RUCKER,
Brevet Major-General and Chief Quartermaster, Depot of Washington.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF VALUABLE BUILDING LOTS ON 33D AND 34TH STS.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 24, 1866, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the Board of Managers of the New-York Institution for the Blind, under the direction of the undersigned Executive Committee:

33D-ST.—9 lots on north side, 100 feet west of 8th-av.
34TH-ST.—12 lots on south side, 100 feet west of 8th-av.

All the above described lots are 25 by 98 feet 9 inches. Seventy per cent. may at option of purchasers remain on bond and mortgage. Maps at office of the auctioneers, No. 5½ Pine-st. DANIEL H. TOMPKINS, JOSEPH GRAFTON, JOHN T. IRVING, AUGUSTUS SCHELL, SMITH CLIFT, Committee.

JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer—Office, No. 28 Pine-st.

THURSDAY, JAN. 25, AT 12 O'CLOCK, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.

2 lots of land, with a two-story attic and basement brick house, south side 73d-st., 150 feet west 3d-av.
10 lots of land south side 73d-st., commencing 400 feet west 3d-av.
3 lots of land south side 73d-st., commencing 100 feet east 4th-av.
4 lots of land east side 4th-av., commencing southeast corner 73d-st.
7 lots of land north side 72d-st., commencing 325 feet west 3d-av.
Maps and full particulars at the office

AUCTION SALES.

J. H. DRAPER, Auctioneer.

UNITED STATES AUCTION SALE.

JOHN H. DRAPER & CO.
Will sell on FRIDAY, Jan. 26, 1866, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Revenue Cutter Storehouse, Quarantine, Staten Island, by order of
C. P. CLINCH, Esq., S. D. Collector of the port,
1 32-pounder iron rifled gun.
4 32-pounder light shell guns.
2 32-pounder heavy shell guns.
Gun carriages and slides.
Boxes shell and shot.
1 iron armor, weight 3,200 pounds.
Iron forge, &c., &c., &c.
Also, by order of the
LIGHTHOUSE BOARD.
Scrap iron, copper, brass and composition.
About 4,000 lighthouse lamp chimnies.
Also, by order of
SIMEON DRAPER, Esq., U. S. Cotton Agent.
The wooden sheds built for storing cotton.
Lot of damaged cotton and pickings.
Lot of junk; 32 cotton trucks.
Terms cash; catalogues may be obtained of the auctioneers.

SALE OF CONDEMNED ORDNANCE STORES.—Will be sold, at public auction, at Indianapolis Arsenal, Indianapolis, Indiana, on the 20th day of February, 1866, at 10 o'clock A. M., a large quantity of ordnance stores of inferior quality, consisting in part of the following articles, viz.:

974 carbines, various kinds.
36,000 muskets and rifles, new and old, United States and foreign, of various calibres.
503 Starr's army revolvers, serviceable.
276 Savage's navy revolvers, new, and others, with a large lot of spare parts for the repair of small arms of various patterns.
430 cavalry sabre belts, worn.
724 cavalry saddles, worn.
1,090 cavalry bridles, worn.
288 belt holsters for pistols, worn.
200 cartridge boxes for pistols, worn.
1,153 cartridge boxes for carbines, worn
300 slings for carbines, worn.
158 sets of artillery harness, worn.
47,000 sets of infantry accoutrements, worn.
Also a large lot of appendages for the various kinds of muskets and rifles.

Samples to be seen at the Indianapolis Arsenal and at the United States Ordnance Agency, No. 45 Worth-st., New-York City.
Terms of sale, cash.
JAS. M. WHITTEMORE,
Captain and Brevet Major Ord. Commanding.

GOVERNMENT SALE.

Extensive sale of dry goods, bedding, &c., in original packages, will be sold at auction, at the Medical Purveyor's Warehouse, No. 17 Market-st., Nashville, on TUESDAY, Feb. 6, 1866.

BEDDING.
2,000 hair mattresses, jointed.
15,000 hair pillows.
47,000 bed ticks.
22,000 counterpanes, linen and marseilles.
20,000 mosquito bars.
51,000 pillow cases.
45,000 pillow ticks.
80,000 sheets, linen and cotton.

CLOTHING.
42,000 shirts.
40,000 drawers.
25,000 dressing gowns.
19,000 socks.
10,000 slippers.
10,000 night caps.

SUNDRIES.
34,000 towels, full size, huckaback.
17,000 roller towels, crash.
1,000 napkins.
2,000 yards red flannel.
2,400 yards gutta percha cloth.
4,000 gutta percha blankets.
1,000 Indian rubber cushions and pillows.
1,000 canvas hammocks.
1,000 canvas blanket cases.
10,000 pounds oakum and tow.
Cotton bats, cotton wadding, tape, &c.

A small portion of the foregoing articles are second-hand, and will be sold separately. The greater part are new and in original packages. Catalogues may be had on application.
ROBERT FLETCHER,
Surgeon and Brevet Colonel U. S. Vols.,
Medical Purveyor U. S. A.

GOVERNMENT SALES.

SALE OF RESERVED HORSES.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 12, 1865.

The Quartermaster-General of the Army directs that all government horses now at Giesboro, D. C., be sold to the highest bidders.

SALES will therefore take place at GIESBORO, D. C., beginning on
THURSDAY NEXT, Dec. 14, 1865,
and continuing on each TUESDAY and THURSDAY thereafter, until all are disposed of.

A boat will leave the Sixth-street wharf every hour on the days of sale.

These horses have been carefully selected, and are superior to any heretofore offered for sale.

Animals will be sold singly.
Sales to commence at 10 o'clock A. M.
TERMS—Cash in United States currency.
JAMES A. EKIN,
Brevet-Brigadier-General in charge
First Division Q. M. G. O.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

H. H. LEEDS & MINER
WILL SELL BY AUCTION ON
WEDNESDAY, 24th; THURSDAY, 25th, and FRIDAY, 26th January,

At 10½ o'clock, each day, at the extensive LOOKING-GLASS WAREROOMS and ART EMPORIUM of Messrs. WILLIAMS, STEVENS & WILLIAMS, No. 353 Broadway, between Franklin and Leonard-sts. (John H. Williams, Jr., successor.)

POSITIVE AND UNRESERVED SALE OF THE ENTIRE STOCK OF MIRRORS, FRAMES, CORNICES, BASES, OIL PAINTINGS, ENGRAVINGS, FANCY GOODS AND WORKS OF ART, including all the PLATE-GLASS SHOW CASES and valuable FIXTURES, as the premises are about undergoing extensive alterations.

The stock can now be examined.

WILL BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION at the New-York Ordnance Agency, No. 45 Worth-st., at 11 o'clock A. M., on the 25th of January, 1866, the following lots of drugs and medicines, property of the United States, viz.:

25 gals. Alcohol
534 lbs. Aloes, Bonaire and Barbados.
79½ lbs. Alum.
30 lbs. Ammonia.
339 bottles Ammonia.
59 gals. Arnica.
127 lbs. Assafœtida.
336½ lbs. Blue Vitriol.
423 bottles British Oil.
167 1-16th lbs. Calomel.
237 lbs. Cantharides.
1440¾ lbs. Castile Soap.
200 lbs. Simple Cerate.
73½ lbs. Sulphate of Copper.
114½ lbs. Copperas.
200 lbs. Epsom Salts.
66½ bots. Sulphuric Ether.
185 lbs. Ground Flaxseed.
296 qts. Spirits Turpentine.
123½ lbs. Ground Ginger.
1,318¾ lbs. Glauber Salts.
26 bottles Tinc. Iodine.
829½ lbs. Lard.
77 gals. Laudanum.
40½ lbs. Acelate Lead.
247 lbs. Mercurial Ointment.
1,553 bottles Mustang Liniment.
151½ qts. Spirits Nitre.
106 qts. Castor Oil.
88 qts. Sweet Oil.
1,828 bottles Opodeldoc.
60 lbs. Chlorate Potash.
697¾ lbs. Resin.
788¾ lbs. Sulphur.
39 lbs. Tobacco, plug.
76¾ lbs. Sulphate Zinc.

Aniseed, antimony, aquafortis, arnica flowers, arrow root, balsam of copabia, fir, basilicon and rosin ointments, bi carb soda, borax, buckthorne syrup, chloroform, condition powders, corrosive sublimate, cream tartar, glycerine, Gilman's and Powel's liniments, caustic, mustard, nutgalls, croton oil, farriers and gargling oils, oils of cloves, juniper origanum, rosemary, sassafras and spike, peppermint, tartar emetic, cayenne pepper, wormwood and yellow root.

Terms cash, United States currency. The stores will be bid in, if the interest of the government should render it necessary. Catalogues can be had on application.
S. CRISPIN,
Brevet Colonel U. S. A.,
Captain of Ordnance.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
NO. 19 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK CITY, Jan. 19, 1866.

IN PURSUANCE OF ORDERS OF THE War Department, I will sell at public auction, at 1 P. M. on the 25th inst., at Hart's Island,
THE PRISON BARRACKS, WITH THE FENCES, COOK-HOUSES, SINKS, PLATFORMS, PLANK WALKS, &C., PERTAINING THERETO.

The entire length of the barracks is 1,846 feet; height of rear wall, 17 feet; depth, 16 feet. There are three tier of bunks, and one table running the entire length of the barracks. The platform for the guard is 1,592 feet long; length of fence, 280 feet, height, 18 feet, four mess-houses, each 30 feet long, 16 feet wide and 13 feet high; two sinks, 60 and 132 feet long, and approaches thereto; 25 doors and 90 windows in the mess-rooms and barracks.

The buildings were all built of good merchantable lumber, and are in good order and condition. They were completed last September.

The property will be sold in lots.

Terms of sale, cash. A deposit of five per cent. of purchase money to be made to the auctioneer at the time of the sale.

A steamer will leave the government dock at Castle Garden at 11 A. M. on the day of sale, for the transportation of parties wishing to attend.

Further information can be obtained, and plans of the buildings seen at the office of the Quartermaster, at Hart's Island, and of the undersigned.

The government reserves the right of declining all bids received, if they are considered unfair and disadvantageous.

By order of
Brevet Maj.-Gen. STEWART VAN VLIET,
Chief Quartermaster D. E.
R. C. MORGAN, Brevet Major and A. Q. M.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

CHOICE FRAMED ENGRAVINGS OF the highest quality, being the second consignment of the BRITISH FINE ART PUBLISHING COMPANY, consisting of proofs and choice selected impressions of the works of the great modern artists, all appropriately and richly framed. Among them are:

MARTIN'S GRAND WORKS. LEJEUNE'S WORKS.
HERRING'S HOMESTEAD AND FARM-YARD.
LANDSEER'S WORKS. F. TAYLOR'S WORKS.
WILLMON'S WORKS. AMSDELL'S WORKS.
BARKER'S WORKS. TURNER'S WORKS.
FRITH'S WORKS. THOMPSON'S WORKS.
JOHNSTON'S WORKS. SAUT'S WORKS.
FRANK STONE'S WORKS,

And many others of the most popular engravings of the present day. The above will be sold by HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER, at their GALLERY, No. 93 LIBERTY-ST., a few doors west of Broadway, on FRIDAY, Jan. 26, at 11 o'clock A. M. They will be on exhibition three days previous to the sale as above.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER WILL SELL BY AUCTION ON THURSDAY, Jan. 25, at 12 o'clock, at our Salesrooms, No. 93 Liberty-st., choice private stock of high grade wines, brandy, champagne, rum, &c., being the property of the late Mr. B. M. Whitlock, by direction of the family, removed from his late residence in Westchester County, consisting of Verzenay Reinhart and Jacquesson champagne, Barton and Guestia Margaux, Lafitte 44, Latour 57, Floriac, Hermitage, 1834, and other clarets, Sanderman ports, '51, Douglass, Topay, Olorozo, '34, and Victoria sherry, old Madeira and Sauterne, 1849, old Bourbon and Monongahela whisky, old rum, from stock of late C. Dennison; gin and brandy, &c., all in bottles, being the private cellar of the deceased.

Catalogues are now ready in our office.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF REAL ESTATE.—JAMES M. MILLER will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Jan. 30, 1866, at 12 o'clock M., at the Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, under the direction of the executors of the estate of PETER VREDENBURGH, deceased:

STORE AND LOT No. 201 BROADWAY, between Fulton and Dey sts., sold subject to a lease expiring May 1, 1869.

HOUSE AND LOT No. 206 SPRING-ST., between Sullivan and Clark sts.

HOUSE AND TWO LOTS No. 6 JONES-ST., between Bleecker and 4th sts.

For further particulars inquire of THOMAS EARLE, No. 15 John-st., or of PETER ANDERSON, 47 Wall-st.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.—ELEGANT HOUSEhold furniture, French plate mantels and pier mirrors, brocatel, lace and muslin curtains, sheets, tablecovers, mattresses, &c.

TO-DAY, Jan. 24, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 91 Liberty-st., a large lot of the above-named goods; also, fine china, glass and other ware, lamps, vases, kitchen utensils, photographic implements; also, one French cabinet piano.

ASSIGNEES' SALE.—RICHARD WALTERS, Auctioneer, will THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) Jan. 24, continue the sale of the
MAGNIFICENT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
at 11 o'clock, (of Robert B. Bradford, late Public Administrator,) at residence 112th-st., Bloomingdale Road.
Goods delivered on Thursday.
CHAS. DEVLIN,
WELCOME R. BEEBE, Assignees.

AUCTION SALES.

T. E. MINTURN, Auctioneer.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, JAN. 24, AT 12 o'clock, on Pier No. 7 East River—
3,605 boxes fresh Sicily Oranges.
2,716 boxes fresh Sicily Lemons.
Cargo bark *Norge*, from Palermo.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.

The copartnership heretofore existing under the name and firm of WILCOX & GRAVES, is this day dissolved by mutual consent, JESSE A. GRAVES retiring therefrom.
JAMES WILCOX.
JESSE A. GRAVES.

NOTICE OF COPARTNERSHIP.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the name and firm of CHAPMAN & WILCOX, and will continue the photographic stock business, at No. 530 Broadway, corner Spring-st.

All business of the firms of WILCOX & GRAVES and GEO. A. CHAPMAN, will be settled by the new firm.
GEO. A. CHAPMAN,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 22, 1866. JAMES WILCOX.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.

The copartnership heretofore existing under the firm name of LAWRENCE, GRIGGS & KINGSBURY, in the Straw Goods, Hat and Fur business, terminated by limitation on the 31st day of December, 1865. Either partner will sign in liquidation.
D. H. LAWRENCE,
JAMES M. GRIGGS,
J. A. KINGSBURY.
JAN. 2, 1866.

Whereas, Samuel N. Kingsbury, Edwin E. Abbott, Ferdinand H. Griggs, John W. Gay, Alexander Hulett, Daniel H. Lawrence, James M. Griggs, and John A. Kingsbury, have agreed to become copartners in trade and business under the statute in relation to limited partnership: Now, according to the statute in such cases made and provided, the parties aforesaid do hereby certify

1. The name or firm under which such partnership is to be conducted, will be KINGSBURY, ABBOTT & COMPANY.

2. The nature of the business intended to be transacted by the partnership, is the buying, selling and trading in straw goods, millinery goods, hats, caps, furs and skins, umbrellas, parasols, and such other articles as are usually sold in such business, and also in the manufacturing of fancy furs and caps. The principal place of business being in the City and County of New-York.

3. The general partners are Samuel N. Kingsbury, of Jersey City, in the State of New-Jersey; Edwin E. Abbott, of the City of New-York; Ferdinand H. Griggs, of Penn Yan, in the State of New-York; John W. Gay, of the City of Brooklyn, State of New-York; and Alexander Hulett, of Fulton, in the State of New-York. And the special partners are Daniel H. Lawrence, of the City of New-York; James M. Griggs, of the City of Brooklyn, in the State of New-York; and John A. Kingsbury, of Jersey City, State of New-Jersey.

4. The amount of capital which each special partner has contributed to the common stock is twenty thousand dollars, to wit:
Daniel H. Lawrence, $20,000; James M. Griggs, $20,000; John A. Kingsbury, $20,000.

5. The partnership is to commence on the 2d day of January, 1866, and to continue until, and terminate on the 31st day of December, in the year 1868.

SAMUEL N. KINGSBURY,
EDWIN E. ABBOTT,
FERDINAND H. GRIGGS, General Partners.
JOHN W. GAY,
ALEXANDER HULETT,
DANIEL H. LAWRENCE,
JAMES M. GRIGGS, Special Partners.
JOHN A. KINGSBURY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1866.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.

The firm of STURGES, BENNET & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. JOSIAH S. BENNET retires from business. The remaining partners will sign in liquidation.
JONATHAN STURGES,
JOSIAH S. BENNET,
BENJAMIN G. ARNOLD,
FREDERICK STURGES.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1865.

NOTICE OF COPARTNERSHIP.
No. 125 FRONT-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1866.

The undersigned have formed a copartnership under the firm of STURGES, ARNOLD & CO.
JONATHAN STURGES,
BENJAMIN G. ARNOLD,
FREDERICK STURGES,
EDWARD STURGES.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.

The firm of MARVIN, INGHAM & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent, S. R. INGHAM having sold his interest to the other copartners, who are authorized to sign the firm name in liquidation, having taken all the assets and assumed all the liabilities, and who will continue the banking business under the firm name of MARVIN & WHITE.
CHAS. B. MARVIN,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 5, 1866. S. R. INGHAM,
S. V. WHITE.

DISSOLUTION.

The limited copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the name and style of WISE & RAPPAPORT, is hereby dissolved by mutual consent. ABRAHAM WISE is alone authorized to sign in liquidation.
ABRAHAM WISE,
SCHULEIN RAPPAPORT,
General Partners.
G. ROSENBLATT,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1866. Special Partner.

NOS. 125 AND 127 DUANE-ST.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1866.

PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

Mr. EDWARD McCONNELL has been admitted a partner in my business, which will hereafter be continued under the firm of HUGH DALZELL & CO.
HUGH DALZELL.

THIS CERTIFIES THAT ROBERT B. MINTURN, JOHN W. MINTURN, ELIAS WADE, JR., and JOHN N. AHMAN, all of whom reside in the City of New-York, and WILLIAM H. SWAN, who resides in the City of Brooklyn, and who have heretofore carried on, in the City of New-York, a business with foreign countries, under the copartnership-name or firm of GRINNELL, MINTURN & CO., intend, on and after the date hereof, to contnue the said business under the same firm.

(Signed) ROBERT B. MINTURN.
(Signed) JOHN W. MINTURN,
(Signed) ELIAS WADE, JR.,
(Signed) J. N. AHMAN,
(Signed) WILLIAM H. SWAN.
Dated NEW-YORK, Jan. 17, 1866.
[U. S. Stamp, 10 cents. canceled.]

City and County of New-York, ss.: On this nineteenth day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, before me came ROBERT B. MINTURN, JOHN W. MINTURN, ELIAS WADE, JR., JOHN N. AHMAN and WILLIAM H. SWAN, all to me personally known to be the persons described in and who executed the foregoing certificate, and severally acknowledged the execution thereof.
[L. S.] ADAM P. PENTZ, Notary Public.
[U. S. Stamp, 5 cents, canceled.]
Filed with the Clerk of the County of New-York, January twenty, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six.

THE LIMITED PARTNERSHIP EXISTing between HENRY S. FEARING, JOHN CAMPBELL, GEORGE R. FEARING, general partners, and GEORGE T. DALTON, special partner, under the firm name of FEARING & CAMPBELL, and which by the terms of the certificate of its formation, (duly recorded in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York,) was to terminate on the 31st December, 1867, is hereby dissolved by mutual agreement, and notice of such dissolution is hereby given.
H. S. FEARING,
JOHN CAMPBELL,
GEORGE R. FEARING
G. T. DALTON.
By H. S. FEARING, Attorney
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1865.

The business of FEARING & CAMPBELL will be continued by the undersigned, under the same firm name, at No. 7 Broad-st., New-York.
H. S. FEARING,
JOHN CAMPBELL,
GEORGE R. FEARING.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1866.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, IN CONformity to statute, that the firm of ANDREWS, LEET & BARRETT, composed of Wesley R. Andrews, Henry C. Leet and James M. Barrett as general partners, and Daniel H. Lawrence, James M. Griggs and John A. Kingsbury as special partners, heretofore engaged in the business of buying and selling and trading in fancy goods and Yankee notions, and such goods as are usually connected with such business in the City of New-York, is this day by mutual consent dissolved.

Said Wesley R. Andrews and Henry C. Leet are authorized to settle, liquidate and wind up the business of said firm, and do all things necessary therein.
Dated NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1866.
WESLEY R. ANDREWS
HENRY C. LEET,
JAMES M. BARRETT,
DANIEL H. LAWRENCE,
JAMES M. GRIGGS, Special Partners.
JOHN A. KINGSBURY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the undersigned have this day commenced a copartnership under the name of WELD, ANDREWS & LEET, in the business of buying and selling and trading in fancy goods and Yankee notions, and such goods as are usually connected with such business in the City of New-York. The business of said firm will be carried on at the store, No. 20 Murray and 28 Park-place, in continuation of the business of the late firm of Andrews, Leet & Barrett, this day by mutual consent dissolved.
Dated NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1866.
DE FOREST WELD,
WESLEY R. ANDREWS,
HENRY C. LEET.

DISSOLUTION.—THE FIRM OF McGRATH & DAY is this day dissolved by mutual consent—WM. McGRATH having sold his interest to SAMUEL NICHOLS.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 20, 1866.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm name of DAY & NICHOLS.
WILLIAM T. DAY.
SAMUEL NICHOLS.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 22, 1866.

PARTNERSHIP.—I WANT A PARTY, EITHER active or silent, to join me in manufacturing and advertising an article of large demand; sterling qualities, heavy profits and cash sales; a monopoly. Must have ample means at command. Will bear the closest investigation. No agents need apply. Address VERITAS, care of Demas Barnes & Co., No. 21 Park-row, New-York, to whom I refer.

REMOVAL.—LESHER & WHITMAN HAVE this day removed from No. 8 Park-place to Nos. 279, 281 and 283 Broadway. Having admitted Mr. G. H. DUNHAM partner in our business on Jan. 1, 1866, the style of firm from this date will be LESHER, WHITMAN & CO.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 15, 1866.

NOTICE.—MR. HOWELL L. WILLIAMS, JR., and Mr. WILLIAM W. GANDY have been admitted as partners in my business, which will hereafter be continued under the firm of SHEPPARD GANDY & CO.
JAN. 1, 1866. SHEPPARD GANDY.

MR. S. HOWARD HOWES IS ADMITTED a partner in our firm from this date.
HOWES, HYATT & CO.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1866.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1866.

MR. EUGENE SHINE HAS THIS DAY withdrawn from our firm.
EINSTEIN, ROSENFELD & CO.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the firm of WILLIAMS & CRAIGE have this day dissolved partnership. The business will be conducted hereafter by W. H. CRAIGE.

FURNITURE.

FINE ROSEWOOD PARLOR FURNITURE.

Patent rosewood bedsteads, patent rosewood bureaus, (the handling of a number of keys avoided, one lock controlling four drawers.) Also, rosewood, black walnut, and oak library, dining-room and chamber furniture, at SPRINGMEYER BROS., (late J. H. Belter & Co.,) No. 722 Broadway, (established 1844,) opposite the New-York Hotel. Factory 3d-av., corner of 76th-st.

FOR SALE—A BLACK WALNUT BOOK-CASE, of superior workmanship, made to order on Parisian design; also, fine bronzes and a large and choice assortment of French and English books, elegantly and uniformly bound. Apply at No. 161 East 12th-st.

SHIPPING.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S NEW LINE OF FIRST-CLASS MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The first splendid vessels on this favorite route for the continent are the following:
WASHINGTON........3,204 tons........900-horse power
LAFAYETTE........3,204 tons........900-horse power
EUROPE........3,204 tons........900-horse power
NAPOLEON III........1,100-horse power
ST. LAURENT........(Building)........Great power.
PEREIRE........(Building)........Great power.
VILLE DE PARIS........(Building)........Great power.
DEPARTURES FROM NEW-YORK.
Pier No. 50 North River.
WASHINGTON..M. SURMONT....FRIDAY.....Feb. 2
EUROPE.....A. DUCHESNE....FRIDAY....March 2
Carrying only cabin passengers.
PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD.

First cabin, $135; second cabin, $80, including table wine for either class.

Passengers intending to land at Brest will be furnished here with railroad coupon tickets, and their baggage checked to Paris, at an additional charge of $5 for first and $3 for second class.

Medical attendance free of charge.

For further information apply to
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent,
Removed from No. 7 to 58 Broadway.
At Paris, 12 Boulevard des Capucines, (Grand Hotel.)
At Havre. WM. ISELIN & CO.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.
(Limited.)
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL,
Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ships.	Tons.	Commanders.
QUEEN	3,412	Grogan.
ENGLAND—building	3,450	
SCOTLAND	3,695	Hall.
ERIN	3,316	Grace.
HELVETIA	3,315	Prowse.
PENNSYLVANIA	2,872	McNevin.
VIRGINIA	2,876	Lewis.
LOUISIANA	2,166	Cutting.

Leaving Pier No. 47, North River, as follows:
ERIN........SATURDAY, Jan. 27
THE QUEEN........WEDNESDAY, Jan. 31
AND EVERY SATURDAY THEREAFTER.

The size of these steamships admits of very spacious state-rooms, all opening directly into the saloon; the accommodations and fare are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.

An experienced Surgeon on each ship free of charge.

Cabin passage, $90; Steerage, $30—payable in currency.

The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having their value expressed therein, are signed therefor.

For freight or cabin passage, apply at the office of the Company, No. 57 Broadway.
C. H. EDWARDS, Manager.

For steerage passage at THOMPSON'S Passage Office, No. 276 Pearl-st., and at the Company's Office, No. 57 Broadway.

AMERICAN LINE TO ENGLAND AND BREMEN.

Fast and safe ocean steamers, with comfortable accommodations for passengers of all classes.
THE NORTH AMERICAN LLOYD STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S FIRST-CLASS MAIL STEAMSHIP
WESTERN METROPOLIS,
CHAS. HOYER, Commander,
2,800 tons, 1,000 horse-power, built in 1864, and thoroughly refitted for trans-Atlantic service, will leave for Bremen, calling at Cowes, on THURSDAY, the 15th of March.
PRICE OF PASSAGE, PAYING IN GOLD:
First Cabin........$105 00
Second Cabin........62 50
Steerage........37 50
An experienced surgeon on board.
The Company will not be responsible for specie or valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.
Another first-class steamship will leave 29th of March.
For freight or passage, apply to
RUGER BROTHERS, General Agents,
No. 45 Beaver-st.

ONLY AMERICAN LINE TO ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

The New-York and Havre Steamship Company's first-class mail steamships ARAGO and FULTON, having been thoroughly refitted, will leave Pier No. 37 North River for Havre, calling at Falmouth, as follows:
ARAGO........HENRY A. GADSDEN......Jan. 20, 1866.
FULTON........JAMES A. WOTTON......Feb. 17, 1866.
ARAGO........HENRY A. GADSDEN......March 17, 1866.
FULTON........JAMES A. WOTTON......April 14, 1866.
And every twenty-eight days thereafter.
PRICES OF PASSAGE IN GOLD.
First cabin........$132 50 | Second cabin........$80 00
Through tickets to London, $5 extra.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The company will not be responsible for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
For further information, apply to
ISAAC BELL, President,
No. 7 Broadway, New-York.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND
BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.
CANADA leaves Boston Wednesday, Jan. 17.
SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Jan. 24.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Jan. 31.
JAVA leaves New-York Wednesday, Feb. 7.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, Feb. 14.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York Wednesday, Feb. 21.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage........$132 50
Second Cabin Passage........80 00
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage........$112 50
Second Cabin Passage........65 00
Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP SCOTIA FOR LIVERPOOL.—The SCOTIA, JUDKINS, Commander, will sail from the Company's Dock, at Jersey City, with the mails and passengers for Europe, on WEDNESDAY, the 24th inst. Passengers are requested to be on board by 11 o'clock A. M. The JAVA will sail on the 7th February.
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT Queenstown. The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails.
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....SATURDAY.......Jan. 27
KANGAROO........WEDNESDAY.....Jan. 31
CITY OF BOSTON........SATURDAY......Feb. 3
CITY OF MANCHESTER...WEDNESDAY....Feb. 7
and each succeeding SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.
First Cabin........$90 | Steerage........$30
First Cabin to London....95 | Steerage to London........33
First Cabin to Paris......105 | Steerage to Paris........40
PAYABLE IN GOLD.
Passage by the Wednesday steamers: First Cabin, $90; Steerage, $35. Payable in U. S. currency.
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.
Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $30 gold, or the equivalent. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

ONLY LINE OF BRITISH STEAMERS carrying passengers direct to Great Britain.
ANCHOR LINE.
Steam to Glasgow, Liverpool and the Irish ports.
CALEDONIA........SATURDAY, Jan. 27.
Cabins, $90, $80, $70. Steerage, $30, in currency.
FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling-green.
Passengers will please come direct to the office, as no runners are employed.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.
The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer CORSICA, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the company's wharf at Jersey City, on
MONDAY, Jan. 29, and MONDAY, Feb. 26.
Passage money to Nassau........$45
Passage money to Havana........50
payable in gold or its equivalent.
No freight received on day before sailing.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
The United States mail side-wheel steamship
EAGLE,
J. J. LAWRENCE, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 24, at 3 o'clock, P. M., precisely, for Havana direct.
For freight or passage apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.
N. B.—The favorite steamer MORRO CASTLE, will succeed the EAGLE and leave on Feb. 7.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE FOR RIO DE JANEIRO,
CALLING AT
ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO AND BAHIA EVERY TRIP.
THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY
will dispatch regularly, on the 29th of each month, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 43 North River,
ONE OF THEIR NEW FIRST-CLASS STEAMSHIPS.
THE
NORTH AMERICA,
L. F. TERNERMANN, Commander,
WILL LEAVE
ON MONDAY, THE 29TH OF JANUARY.
An experienced Surgeon is attached to each steamship.
All letters must pass through the Post-office.
Large lots of heavy freight at low rates.
For freight or passage apply to
THOMAS ASENCIO & CO.,
No. 17 Broadway.

FOR RICHMOND, CITY POINT AND NORFOLK.
GOES TO THE WHARF AT RICHMOND.
The new and elegant SIDE-WHEEL steamships
HATTERAS, Capt. LEWIS PARRISH, every SATURDAY, at 12 M.
ALBEMARLE, Capt. H. A. BOURNE, every WEDNESDAY, at 12 M.
FROM PIER NO. 36 NORTH RIVER.
Freight for Newbern, N. C., and all points on Roanoke River, as far as Halifax, forwarded by our agent at Norfolk, free of charge.
For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations. Apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO.,
No. 141 Broadway.
Freight received on our covered pier, No. 36 North River, at all times during business hours.
Goods consigned to our address promptly forwarded.
All bills of lading signed on board the ship.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.
The OLD LINE, from Pier No. 21, North River.
NIAGARA, Capt. COUCH,
EVERY SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.
SARATOGA, Capt. KING,
EVERY WEDNESDAY, at 3 P. M.
G. HEINEKEN & PALMORE,
No. 115 Broadway,
Agents New-York and Virginia Steamship Co.

FOR WILMINGTON, N. C.
Commercial Line of United States Mail Steamships,
FAIRBANKS........Capt. ALEX. HUNTER
WM. P. CLYDE........Capt. JAS. S. ROBBINS
The A1 steamship WM. P. CLYDE is now receiving freight at Pier No. 15 East River, and will sail on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 24, at 2 o'clock P. M.
Superior accommodations for passengers. For freight or passage apply to
CHAS. H. PIERSON, No. 77 South-st.
or, JAMES HAND, No. 117 Wall-st.

FOR MOBILE DIRECT.
REGULAR LINE.
The first-class steamships
GULF CITY, Capt. JAMES STEWART.
GULF STREAM, Capt. ROBERT MOUNT.
VICKSBURGH, Capt. WILLIAM F. MCCRERY.
MERCEDITA, Capt. E. C. WILLIAMS.
For freight or passage, with superior accommodations, apply to
SMITH & DUNNING,
No. 65 South-st.
Extra freight will be charged on all goods for which bills of lading are not taken out before the steamer sails.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT OFFICE.—Citizens about to travel abroad may procure passports from A. O. WILLMARTH, U. S. Passport Agent, No. 41 Chambers-st.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
THROUGH LINE
TO CALIFORNIA,
AND CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL, leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon, on the 1st, 11th and 21st of every month, (except when those dates fall on Sunday, and then on the preceding Saturday,) for ASPINWALL, connecting, via Panama Railway, with one of the company's steamships from Panama for SAN FRANCISCO, touching at ACAPULCO.
FEBRUARY.
1st. HENRY CHAUNCEY, connecting with the COLORADO.
10th. ATLANTIC, connecting with SACRAMENTO.
21st. NEW-YORK, connecting with CONSTITUTION.
Departures of 1st and 21st connect at Panama with steamers for SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS; 1st and 11th for CENTRAL AMERICAN PORTS. Those of 1st touch at MANZANILLO.
THROUGH PASSAGE RATES, IN CURRENCY.

First Cabin.	Second Cabin.	Steerage.
$300	$200	$100

A discount of ONE-QUARTER from steamers' rates will be allowed to second cabin and steerage passengers accompanied by their families.
Baggage checked through. One hundred pounds allowed each adult.
An experienced surgeon on board. Medicines and attendance free.
For passage tickets or further information apply at the company's ticket office, on the wharf, foot of Canal-st., North River, New-York.
F. W. G. BELLOWS, Agent.

FOR CALIFORNIA VIA NICARAGUA.
EXTRAORDINARY LOW PRICES.

First Class.	Second Class.	Third Class.
$175 to $150.	$100.	$50.

THROUGH TO SAN FRANCISCO.
The Central American Transit Company having placed a fine new steamboat on LAKE NICARAGUA, thereby insuring passengers
A PROMPT AND RELIABLE TRANSIT,
will dispatch the fast and elegant steamship
SANTIAGO DE CUBA,
JERRY H. SMITH, Esq., Commander,
on TUESDAY, Feb. 20, at noon, from Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st., at the above
EXTRAORDINARY LOW PRICES.
For passage apply early, by mail or in person, at No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren-st.
D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
Consignees of freight per Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamers will receive orders for delivery at the office of Wells, Fargo & Co., No. 84 Broadway, upon surrender of their bills of lading.
Goods remaining on the wharf twenty-four hours after discharge will be stored at expense and risk of consignees.
WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
Sole Agents P. M. S. S. Co.

NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS.—The New-York Mail Steamship Company's steamship MORNING STAR, will leave on SATURDAY, Jan. 27, at 3 P. M., from the Company's Pier, No. 46 North River.
For freight or passage apply to
JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 10 Barclay-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS—DIRECT
BLACK STAR LINE.
The first-class steamship
MARMION,
Capt. E. R. WARSAW,
will leave Pier No. 13, North River, on SATURDAY, Jan. 27, at 3 P. M. This line is now prepared to receive freight at all times during business hours, upon the pier No. 13 North River.
For freight or passage, having elegant accommodations, apply to R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 54 Wall-st.
GEO. A. FOSDICK, Agent at New-Orleans.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The new and first-class steamship GEO. WASHINGTON, Capt. E. V. GAGER, will leave Pier No. 9 North River, on Saturday, Jan. 27, at 3 P. M.
For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO.,
No. 86 West-st.

SAVANNAH, GEORGIA.
FROM PIER NO. 3, NORTH RIVER.
EMPIRE SIDE-WHEEL LINE.
The favorite side-wheel steamship SAN SALVADOR, JOSHUA ATKINS Commander, is now receiving freight at Pier No. 3, North River, and will sail for Savannah direct SATURDAY, Jan. 27. For freight or passage, having elegant accommodations, apply to
GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents,
No. 5 Bowling-green.
Agent at Savannah, B. H. HARDER.
N. B.—The steamers of this line will hereafter sail regularly from Pier No. 13 North River, foot of Cedar-st., the SAN JACINTO sailing thence SATURDAY, Feb. 3.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA., DIRECT.
ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
WEEKLY LINE
of side-wheel steamers, connecting with railroads throughout Georgia and Florida.
HERMAN LIVINGSTON........Capt. J. B. BAKER.
FLAMBEAU........Capt. WM. B. EATON.
NIGHTINGALE........Capt. WM. BREAKER.
GEN. BARNES........Capt. THOS. H. MORTON.
First cabin passage........$25 | Deck........$10
The new and splendid side-wheel steamship HERMAN LIVINGSTON leaves on SATURDAY, Jan. 27, at 3 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 36, North River.
For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO.,
No. 141 Broadway.
Agent at Savannah, JOHN R. WILDER, who will forward goods intended for the interior.
All bills of lading furnished and signed on board.

FOR SAVANNAH—PIONEER LINE.
A first-class steamship leaves Pier No. 4 North River EVERY THURSDAY, at 3 P. M., landing cargo in Savannah the following Monday morning.
Cabin passage........$25 | Deck........$10
Freight, 12½c. per foot.
The new and elegant steamship
TYBEE,
Capt. J. CROWELL,
is now on the berth and will sail on THURSDAY, Jan. 25.
For freight or first-class passage, apply to
LEWIS L. JONES, No. 17 Broadway.
For deck passage apply on board.
Agents in Savannah HUNTER & GAMMELL.

FOR SAVANNAH.—MURRAY'S WEEKLY LINE—PASSAGE REDUCED.—Cabin, $25; Deck, $10. The first-class steamships LEO, MERRIL, Commander; VIRGO, BULKLEY, Commander. The VIRGO is now receiving freight at Pier No. 16 East River, and will sail on THURSDAY, Jan. 25, at 3 P. M.
For freight or passage apply to
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., No. 62 South-st.
OCTAVUS COHEN, Agent, Savannah.

SOUTHERN SHIPPERS TO SAVANNAH are notified that the railroad is complete from that city to Augusta, and expresses are run daily for all descriptions of merchandise shipped by Adams' Express Company, New-York.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 18, 1866.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.
REGULAR UNITED STATES MAIL LINE OF FIRST-CLASS STEAMSHIPS.
GRANADA,
ALHAMBRA,
ANDALUSIA,
SARAGOSSA,
and the QUAKER CITY.
First cabin passage........$40.
The favorite and fast steamship
ALHAMBRA,
is now receiving cargo, and will be dispatched promptly at 3 o'clock, from pier No. 14 East River, on SATURDAY, Jan. 27.
For freight or passage, apply to
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.
PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
EMILY B. SOUDER........Capt. E. LOCKWOOD.
MONEKA........Capt. WM. MARSHMAN.
The above splendid steamships will leave every THURSDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 36 North River, invariably landing cargo at Charleston on Monday morning.
The new and elegant steamship
EMILY B. SOUDER
will positively sail on THURSDAY, Jan. 25, at 3 o'clock P. M.
For freight or passage, with unsurpassed accommodation,
Apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 141 Broadway.
Consignees at Charleston, ARCHIBALD, GETTY & CO. All bills of lading signed on board the ship.

FOR WILMINGTON, N. C.
The first-class and reliable steamship
COMMANDER, TERRY, Master,
is receiving cargo, and will be dispatched as above, from Pier No. 14, East River, at 3 P. M., on SATURDAY, Jan. 27. For freight or passage, apply to
ARTHUR LEARY,
No. 73 William-st.

DRY GOODS

R. H. MACY,
FOURTEENTH-ST. AND SIXTH-AV.
SPRING TRADE, 1866.
NEW-YORK MILLS,
WAMSUTTA,
LONSDALE
and other favorite makes of
MUSLINS, SHEETINGS, LINENS,
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS, WHITE GOODS,
TARLETANS, LACE CURTAINS,
CURTAIN MATERIALS AND LACES,
AT VERY LOW PRICES.
HOSIERY AND GLOVES,
LACES AND EMBROIDERIES,
RIBBONS AND TRIMMINGS,
MILLINERY GOODS,
LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS,
CORSETS AND HOOP SKIRTS,
LADIES' UNDER WEAR,
TUCKED SKIRTS, &c.
FANCY GOODS,
NOTIONS, BUTTONS, &c., &c.,
AT LOWER PRICES
THAN AT ANY TIME DURING THE PAST YEAR.
ALWAYS A FULL ASSORTMENT OF
LADIES', GENTS' AND CHILDREN'S
BEST QUALITY KID GLOVES.

A STORE FOR LINENS ONLY.
MILLIKEN & CO.,
No. 748 BROADWAY,
DEAL EXCLUSIVELY IN LINEN GOODS,
and always keep a good assortment of the best makes of
IRISH,
SCOTCH,
BARNSLEY,
FRENCH
and GERMAN
LINEN GOODS,
mostly of our own importation, and sell them at reasonable prices.
EVERY ARTICLE SOLD IS WARRANTED PURE LINEN.

HOSIERY AND GLOVES,
UNDERGARMENTS.
CENTRAL PARK
Stockings, gaiters, mittens, mufflers, hoods, &c.
Prices reduced at ELGER'S,
Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st., east side.

BEADS BEADS!! BEADS!!!
AND FANCY GOODS.
M. P. BROWN, Importer,
No. 186 Pearl-st., New-Yo

AT GEORGE KEYES, NO. 343 EIGHTH-av. Great sale of bleached and unbleached Shirting and Sheeting Muslins, Canton Flannels, Prints, Ginghams, Wool Flannels, Blankets, &c., for two weeks. Previous to taking account of stock, we will sell Muslin at 25 cents, worth by the case to-day 30 cents; at 28 cents worth 35 cents; at 31 cents worth 37½ cents; at 35 cents worth 42½ cents; at 40 cents worth 48 cents. The above muslins were bought over a month ago, when prices were at the lowest points, and are now worth at wholesale from 5 to 10 cents ₩ yard more. Our prices are the same. No advance.

ASTROLOGY.

ARE YOU SICK IN BODY OR MIND? are you in doubt of a future existence? do you want to know yourself? Then apply to the spiritual mediums at the "Temple of Truth," No. 814 Broadway, above 11th-st., at any day or hour. Circles every evening.

165 BOWERY.—MADAME WIDGER, clairvoyant, tells all you wish to know; losses; numbers; prescribes medicines for all diseases, &c.

RAILROADS.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.
On and after MONDAY, Jan. 1, 1866, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:
7:30 A. M. via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., connecting with trains for North and West.
10 A. M. via Hudson River Railroad, connecting with Northern and Western trains.
11 A. M. via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting with trains for North and West.
3:45 P. M. via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Troy with train for Montreal, with sleeping-cars attached.
4 P. M. via Harlem Railroad connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with Rensselaer and Saratoga and Troy and Boston, for points North, with sleeping-cars attached.
6 P. M. via Hudson River Railroad; sleeping-cars from New-York to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change. Also, to Montreal via Saratoga. This train runs on Sundays.
10 P. M. via Hudson River Railroad; with sleeping-cars attached, connecting at Albany and Troy with morning trains for North and West.
WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., via Pavonia Ferry:
7:00 A. M.—Day Express, for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca and West. Connects at Buffalo with Lake Shore and Grand Trunk Railways, and at Salamanca, with Atlantic and Great Western Railway.
8:30 A. M.—Milk and Way Train, daily, for Otisville.
10:00 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, Salamanca, and Dunkirk, connecting with Lake Shore and Atlantic and Great Western Railways.
4:00 P. M.—Way Train, for Port Jervis and Newburgh.
5:00 P. M.—Night Express for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca and West.
6:00 P. M.—Lightning Express, Daily, for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and West; connects at Buffalo with Lake Shore and Grand Trunk Railways, and at Salamanca, with Atlantic and Great Western Railway.
8:00 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and West.
HUGH RIDDLE, General Superintendent.
WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent, N. York.

FOR CAMDEN DIRECT, VIA RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—Fare, $2. Excursion tickets, good for three days, $3.
On and after Jan. 8, 1866, from Pier No 3, North River, at 12.25 P. M. Express line, through to Camden in five hours.
Passengers for Barnegat, Tuckerton, Hammonton, Egg Harbor City, &c., will take this train.
At 4 P. M., Accommodation line, arriving in Camden at 11 P. M.
FREIGHT for Camden, Vineland, &c., will be taken at low rates. If delivered before 12 o'clock, noon, will reach Camden the same night.
W. S. SNEDEN, Superintendent.
J. N. BILLINGS, Agent, Pier No. 3.

PERTH AMBOY & WOODBRIDGE R. R.
From foot of Cortlandt-st.
Leave New-York for Perth Amboy and Woodbridge—6 and 10 A. M., 2, 4:10 and 5:40 P. M.
Leave Amboy—7:10, 8:45 A. M., 12 M., 3:55, 6:05 P. M.
Leave Woodbridge—7:25, 8:55 A. M., 12:15, 4:10, 6:20 P. M.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 9:15 A. M., 12:25, 4:25, and 6:12 P. M. The 9:15 and 4:25 run through to Monsey. On Monday only for Piermont at 5:15 A. M. THOS. W. DEMAREST, Superintendent.

STEAMBOATS.

THE GREAT INSIDE ROUTE FOR BOSTON.
AVOIDING POINT JUDITH.
STONINGTON LINE OF STEAMERS,
being the safest and quickest between Boston and New-York. The staunch and splendid steamer
PLYMOUTH ROCK, Capt. J. C. GEER,
On TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS;
COMMODORE, Capt. E. F. CURTIS,
On MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS,
at 4 o'clock P. M. from Pier No. 18 North River.
These boats are unsurpassed for comfort, strength and safety. State-rooms secured at the office, Pier No. 18, on board the boat, No. 76 Washington-st., Boston, and at the Providence Depot.
Return trains leave Boston at 5½ P. M.
M. R. SIMONS, Agent.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND SPRINGFIELD—Steamers leave Peck-slip at 3:15 P. M. Trains North and East from New-Haven at 11 P. M.

MEDICAL.

JARED LINSLY, M. D., AND THAD. M. HALSTED, M. D.
DR. J. LINSLY, 22 Lafayette-place.
DR. T. M. HALSTED, 18 East 20th-st., (Bancroft House.)

THOUSANDS ARE TIMELY SAVED BY Dr. KENNEDY'S skillful and improved treatment.—Private diseases cured in the shortest possible time by Dr. KENNEDY & CO., No. 195 Elm-st., New-York, without the use of mercury, loss of time or change of die Dr. KENNEDY, from the hospitals of London, Pari and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 22 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. KENNEDY, No. 195 Elm-st. Call, send or write.

A. M. MAURICEAU, PROFESSOR OF midwifery and operating surgeon, having over thirty years' successful practice in this city, guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities and obstructions in females, without pain or exposure, with or without medicine. Can be consulted with the utmost confidence at his private office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York, or by mail.

Dr. A. M. Mauriceau is the author of "The Married Woman's Private Medical Companion," strictly intended for those whose health and circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family; a perusal of which will convince any lady of his thorough knowledge of her complaints. Every lady who has it is secure from danger and imposition. Price $1. Sold at his office No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail, by addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. Sold also at No. 1 Vesey-st., New-York; in Boston, No. 13 Court-st.

MEDICAL AND SURGICAL CONSULTATIONS.—Dr. R. COBBETT can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on private diseases at his conveniently-arranged suite of offices, No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., having a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place. From Dr. C. being one of the oldest, and probably the only qualified physician and surgeon in this city who makes diseases of the genitourinary organs a specialty, he is thus enabled to guarantee speedy and permanent cures, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, seminal weakness, nervous and general debility treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—Dr. C.'s diplomas, in his office, as member of the New-York University Medical College, and College of Surgeons, London. Office hours, 9 A. M. to 8½ P. M.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case is one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young man, are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease, secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D. No. 195 Elm-st. New-York.

ADVICE TO MARRIED LADIES.—MADAME RESTELL, Professor of Midwifery, having over thirty years' successful practice in this city, guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities and obstructions in females, with or without medicine, at one interview, or by mail. Can be consulted with the utmost confidence at No. 162 Chambers-st. Her infallible French Female Pills, No. 1, price $1, or No. 2, which are four degrees stronger than No. 1, and can never fail, are safe and healthy, price $5, can be sent by mail. Also sold at the druggist's, No. 152 Greenwich-st., near Liberty-st. Madame RESTELL deems it her duty to caution ladies against imitators, who not only deprive them of their means, but their health.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be confidentially consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of syphilitic, mercurial and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured or no charge made.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROP are designed for both married and single ladies, and are the very best thing known for the purpose, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in case of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Expressly for obstinate cases Warranted as represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded. ☞ Beware of imitations! Purchase directly of Dr. POWERS, No. 195 Elm-st., New-York.

SURGICAL HOSPITAL—UNDER THE exclusive care of EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., editor of the *Scalpel*. Specialty, operative surgery and the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera, hernia, hemorrhoids, varicocele, fistula and stricture. Office hours from 8 to 9 and 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings, at No. 42 5th-av.

DISEASES PECULIAR TO FEMALES, from whatever cause, treated with secrecy, and success guaranteed. Dr. STROENG, No. 84 West 27th-st., between 6th and 7th avs. Office hours, 2 to 3 P. M.

DR. HUNTER'S BOTANIC CORDIAL restores the vigor of youth in four days. Gives health, strength and vigor to the most shattered system. $5 a bottle No. 3 Division-st., New-York, the only place.

MANY THOUSANDS ARE RUINED BEYOND REDEMPTION in this life by not calling on Dr. HUNTER sooner or later. He can cure the worst cases of secret disease in a shorter time than any other physician, or no pay taken. Skeptics and doubters will please call and read hundreds of reliable certificates of cures made within the last thirty years of almost hopeless cases, that had the benefit of dozens of our most eminent physicians and surgeons. Dr. Hunter is in constant attendance from 8 in the morning till 9 at night, at his old office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, since 1834. Charges moderate, and a cure guaranteed. Separate rooms, so that the patient sees no one but the Doctor himself. His wonderful medical discovery, DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures private diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, and possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. $2 per vial. Book, 50 pages, gratis, on nervous debility, causes of impotency, marasmus, &c.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION.—"TO Dr. COLTON is due the credit of reviving the use of this important agent (Nitrous Oxide) in the practice of dentistry."—*Letter from Dr. Carnochan.* That we administer the gas in the most safe and efficient manner, 9,000 patients and the Medical profession of New-York will testify. Offices No. 19 and 30 Cooper Institute.

105.—ALL PERSONS WISHING THE services of a humane, careful and skillful dentist should call on Dr. J. A. KELLEY, No. 105 East 10th-st., between Broadway and University-place. Dr. Kelly is particularly successful with very nervous persons, and also children.

TO DR. HOYT IS DUE THE CREDIT OF ORIGINATING and using the ONLY METHOD by which it is possible to administer nitrous oxide pure. Dr. Hoyt has used it for years; extracting thousands of teeth with perfect success. Only office, No. 878 Broadway, near 18th-st.

TO DENTISTS.—A YOUNG MAN, PERFECTLY competent, wishes a situation, either in an office or laboratory. Address DENTIST, Box No. 111 Harlem Post-office.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
ITALIAN OPERA. SEASON OF 1866.
MAX MARETZEK........Director.
This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.
NEW SEASON.
NEW ENGAGEMENTS.

In announcing the New Season of Italian Opera, the Director is happy to inform his patrons and the public generally that the present great company of superior artists will, as soon as possible, be further strengthened by the addition of several artists new to New-York. The negotiations for these valuable engagements are so far satisfactorily advanced that the Director feels warranted in believing that he will very soon be able to publish the names of the new artists and the interesting particulars pertaining to their musical reputation.

REPERTOIRE.

Of the twenty or more operas presented last season, only those which obtained the most memorable success with the public will be repeated. In addition to these the following interesting revivals will take place:
Donizetti's grandest composition,
DON SEBASTIANO,
in the leading rôles of which opera Signora CAROZZI-ZUCCHI, Signor MASSIMILIANI and Signor BELLINI, each displayed such rare dramatic and vocal ability upon the occasion of its original production here, one year ago.
Also, the admired standard opera, by the same composer,
LA FAVORITA,
and Meyerbeer's grand opera,
L'ETOILE DU NORD.

This celebrated work has not been given in New-York since the period of its first production in 1857-8. The furore everywhere created by this brilliant composition has only been equalled by that which has followed the introduction of "L'AFRICAINE" at the principal European and American opera-houses.

The beautiful rôle of "Katrina of Russia" will be awarded to that rarely-gifted, brilliant young artiste, Miss CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG, who will be supported by a caste comprising the artistic strength of the company. The Director is confident that the reproduction of this masterwork will gather additional interest from this fact.

The new season will consist of
TWENTY-FOUR NIGHTS,
beginning on THURSDAY, Feb. 1, and closing on or about the 25th of March.
IMPORTANT NOTICE.
Desirous of closing the season with all possible *éclat*, the Director has decided to give on THURSDAY, March 15, a
GRAND BAL D'OPERA,
which, it is intended, shall possess in its
COLOSSAL ORCHESTRAL FORCES,
the splendor of its varied entertainments, and the perfect system with which every detail will be carried out, a peculiar interest for the patrons of the Academy of Music. While rivaling its European prototypes, the Annual *Bals d'Opera* in the brilliancy of the
BURLESQUE PROCESSIONS,
and the fitness of the carefully selected
CARICATURES,
the entertainment will be conducted not only with decorum, but with particular regard to the fastidious taste of the polite society for whose amusement it is projected. To insure absolute respectability in the attendance—a matter of paramount importance—tickets will be issued only to persons of known standing in society, and no tickets will be transferable.
Further particulars in future advertisements.
SEASON SUBSCRIBERS
for the twenty-four nights of Opera will be entitled to ONE TICKET for the GRAND BAL D'OPERA, admitting a gentleman and lady, without any extra charge.
SINGLE TICKETS, $10 EACH.
BOX OFFICE NOW OPEN
FOR SUBSCRIPTION.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
HIPPOTHEATRON BUILDING, 14th-st.,
opposite the Academy of Music.
L. B. LENT........MANAGER
This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.
EVERY NIGHT AT 8.
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AT 2½.
MAGNIFICENT ORIENTAL SPECTACLE,
entitled

THE HALT IN THE DESERT;
Or, Midnight Scene upon an Oasis.
Introducing, for the first time, a number of the descendants of Hagar—the
ARABS.
In order to give additional tone and effect to this production,
TEN ARABIAN HORSES
of unequaled beauty and exquisite build have been secured. These animals are so thoroughly trained that they
LIE DOWN, SIT UP AND RISE
at the command of their masters, thus furnishing the
GREATEST EXHIBITION OF EQUINE SAGACITY
ever exhibited upon any stage or in any arena.
NO ABRIDGEMENT OF ATTRACTIONS.
MR. JAMES ROBINSON,
THE TINY, PRETTY CHILD, CLARENCE,
MR. LEVI J. NORTH,
MADAME LOUISE TOURNAIRE,
supported by the
BEST AND LARGEST TROUPE OF MERITORIOUS PERFORMERS
ever collected together will appear
EVERY NIGHT AT 8 o'clock,
and at the
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY MATINEES at 2½.

OPERA AND THEATRE BONNETS—Only $10 each, worth $16. White satin bonnets for evening use. No lady should go to the opera or theatre without an evening bonnet. L. BINNS, Millinery, No. 577 Broadway, opposite Niblo's Theatre.

PROPOSALS

PROPOSALS FOR ARMY TRANSPORTATION.

OFFICE OF THE DEPOT QUARTERMASTER,
FORT LEAVENWORTH, Kansas, Dec. 19, 1865.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock on the 31st day of January, 1866, for the transportation of Military Supplies during the year 1866, on the following routes:

ROUTE No. 1—From Forts Leavenworth, Laramie and Riley, and other depots that may be established during the above year on the west bank of the Missouri River, north of Fort Leavenworth and south of latitude 42 degrees north, to any posts or stations that are or may be established in the Territories of Nebraska, Dacotah, Idaho and Utah, south of latitude 44 degrees north, and east of longitude 114 degrees west, and in the Territory of Colorado north of 40 degrees north. Bidders to state the rate per 100 pounds per 100 miles at which they will transport said stores in each of the months from April to September inclusive, of the year 1866.

ROUTE No. 2.—From Forts Leavenworth and Riley, in the State of Kansas, and the town of Kansas, in the State of Missouri, to any posts or stations that are or may be established in the State of Kansas, or in the Territory of Colorado, south of latitude 40 degrees north, drawing supplies from Fort Leavenworth; and to Fort Union, N. M., or other depot that may be designated in that territory, to Fort Garland, and to any other point or points on the route. Bidders to state the rate per 100 pounds per 100 miles at which they will transport said stores in each of the months from April to September, inclusive, of the year 1866.

ROUTE No. 3.—From Fort Union, or such other depot as may be established in the Territory of New-Mexico, to any posts or stations that are or may be established in that territory, and to such posts or stations as may be designated in the Territory of Arizona and State of Texas, west of longitude 105 degrees west. Bidders to state the rate per 100 pounds per 100 miles at which they will transport said stores in each of the months from June to November, inclusive, of the year 1866.

The weight to be transported each year will not exceed 10,000,000 pounds on route No. 1, 15,000,000 pounds on route No. 2, and 6,000,000 on route No. 3.

No additional percentage will be paid for the transportation of bacon, lard, bread, pine lumber, shingles or any other stores.

Bidders should give their names in full, as well as their places of residence, and each proposal should be accompanied by a bond in the sum of ten thousand dollars, signed by two or more responsible persons, guaranteeing that, in case a contract is awarded for the route mentioned in the proposal, to the parties proposing, the contract will be accepted and entered into, and good and sufficient security furnished by said parties, in accordance with the terms of this advertisement.

The amount of bonds required from the contractors will be as follows:
On route No. 1........$100,000
On route No. 2........200,000
On route No. 3........60,000

Satisfactory evidence of the loyalty and solvency of each bidder and person offered as security will be required.

Proposals must be indorsed:
"Proposals for Army Transportation on Route No. '1,' '2' or '3,'" as the case may be, and none will be entertained unless they fully comply with all the requirements of this advertisement.

Parties to whom awards are made must be prepared to execute contracts at once, and to give the required bonds for the faithful performance of the same.

Contracts will be made subject to the approval of the Quartermaster-General; but the right is reserved to reject any or all bids that may be offered.

Contractors must be in readiness for service by the 1st day of April, 1866, and they will be required to have a place of business or agency at or in the vicinity of Forts Leavenworth and Union, and other depots that may be established, at which they may be communicated with promptly and readily.

By order of the Quartermaster-General.
J. A. POTTER,
Colonel and Chief Quartermaster.

OFFICE OF CHIEF QUARTERMASTER,
MILITARY DIVISION OF THE GULF,
NEW ORLEANS, La., Dec. 2, 1865.

SEALED PROPOSALS ARE INVITED and will be received at this office until 12 M., March 1, 1866, for the purchase of sixty-six (66) Camels, the property of the United States, now at Camp Verde, near San Antonio, Texas.

Bids may be made for one or more of these animals.

Each envelope containing a bid should be sealed and addressed, Colonel C. G. Sawtelle, Chief Quartermaster Military Division of the Gulf, New Orleans, La.

The Government reserves the right to reject any bids deemed too low.

Payment to be made in U. S. Currency upon the acceptance of any proposal, and prior to the delivery of the camels to the successful bidders, at San Antonio, Texas.
C. G. SAWTELLE,
Colonel and Chief Quartermaster Military Division of the Gulf, Bvt. Col. U. S. Army.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

DEMOREST'S MONTHLY MAGAZINE—Extraordinary attractions in the February Number, comprising popular music, large and beautiful engravings, interesting stories, original poem by W. C. Bryant, splendid fashions, valentines, dancing, skating, household matters, and other brilliant novelties. No. 473 Broadway, N. Y. Now ready. Sold everywhere.

MATRIMONY.—WHY EVERY MAN SHOULD marry. Why every woman should marry. All may marry. To know, read ILLUSTRATED MARRIAGE GUIDE AND MEDICAL ADVISER, by WM. EARL, M. D.; 240 pages. Mailed everywhere in double wrapper, on receipt of 30 cents. Address 12 White-st., New-York.

LOST AND FOUND.

$10 REWARD.—LOST, WHILE GOING FROM No. 78 Broad-st., through Beaver and William, to the Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company's office, corner of Wall-st., a THIN BOOK, with pasteboard covers, containing a map and some accounts. The finder will receive the above-named reward by returning the book to T. B. CODDINGTON & CO., No. 78 Broad-st.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INKS.—"Keys' National Writing Fluid" and "American Union Ink." No sediment; flow freely and do not corrode. Sold by the trade generally. Manufactured by REEVES & CO., successor to J. G. Keys. Removed to No. 303 Washington-st., near Reade.

AMUSEMENTS.

WINTER GARDEN.
This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.
GRAND BOOTH MATINEE.
Mr. Stuart has the pleasure to announce that on this
WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, Jan. 24,
the second of a series of
GRAND BOOTH MATINEES,
will take place, on which occasion
MR. EDWIN BOOTH
will appear in his grand role of
RUY BLAS,
in Victor Hugo's romantic drama of that title.
MISS ROSE EYTINGE
will make her first appearance in five weeks as
MARIANNE OF NEWBERGH.
MR. CHARLES BARRON
will appear as
DON SALLASTE DE BAZAN.
Don Cæsar de Bazan........Mr. W. S. Andrews
Marquis de Santa Cruz........Mr. John Dyott
Don Montsago........Mr. H. Bland
Donna Casilda, (first appearance,)........Miss E. Johnson
Duchess of Alborqne........Miss E. Andrews
Other characters by Messrs. Duell, Easton, Bleman, King, Hogan, Decker, Jerome, Henry; Misses K. and J. Morton.
Scene, Spain. Period, 1692.
Previous to which Planche's beautiful petite comedy, entitled
FAINT HEART NEVER WON FAIR LADY.
Ruy Gomez........Mr. J. H. Taylor
Marquis de Santa Cruz........Mr. Donaldson
Duchess de Torreneuva........Mrs. Marie Wilkins
Messrs. Decker, King, Hogan, Misses Morton, &c.
Doors open at 12¼; commences at 1 o'clock.
SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, JAN. 24.
On THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, commencing at 7:30, will be presented for the second time in several years, and only time here, Sheridan's beautiful play of
PIZARRO.
Rolla........Mr. J. H. Taylor
Pizarro........Mr. W. A. Donaldson
Orezembo........Mr. Jno. Dyott
Ataliba........Mr. H. Bland
Alonzo........Mr. G. S. Parkes
Cora........Miss Effie Germon
Elvira........Mrs. Marie Wilkins
THURSDAY EVENING, JAN. 25,
HAMLET.
LAST NIGHT BUT THREE.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Lessee and Manager........WM. WHEATLEY
This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.
SECOND WEEK OF THE ENGAGEMENT OF THE GREAT AMERICAN TRAGEDIENNE,
MISS BATEMAN.
Mr. Wheatley feels great pleasure in having had the opportunity of re-introducing to her warm friends and admirers, the public of New-York, this most gifted and esteemed young lady, whose talents have for the last three years justly gained for her abroad the assured position of the
FIRST TRAGIC ACTRESS OF THE TIME,
and who returns in the very zenith of her fame and popularity in the principal cities of Great Britain and Ireland.
Her triumphant European success has been reëchoed by the unanimous voice of her friends and countrymen in this city, and the overwhelming multitudes who nightly throng Niblo's Garden, attest the delight with which this artist has been welcomed home.
THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, Jan. 24, 1866,
and EVERY EVENING DURING THE WEEK, will be presented Mosenthal's beautiful play of
LEAH,
THE JEWISH MAIDEN,
in which Miss BATEMAN will sustain her original character of LEAH, and the following powerful cast, embracing the names of Mr. J. C. Cowper, J. G. Burnett, C. H. Morton, D. E. Ralton, George Becks, E. B. Holmes, W. H. Danvers, Barry, Neil, Rendle, &c.; Mrs. A. Perry, Farren, A. Chapman, Everett, Burke, Lulu, &c., &c.
The play produced with
NEW AND BEAUTIFUL SCENERY,
ORIGINAL MUSIC,
NEW AND CHARACTERISTIC COSTUMES
AND APPOINTMENTS.
Admission, 75 cents; Reserved Seats, $1; Orchestra Chairs, $1 50; Seats in Dress Circle, private boxes, $1 50; Family Circle, (entrance on Crosby-st.,) 50 cents; Private Boxes, $8, $9 and $10.
SEATS SECURED SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Sole Lessee and Manageress........Mrs. JOHN WOOD
Stage Manager........J. H. SELWYN
This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.
THIS (WEDNESDAY) EVENING, Jan. 24,
LAST NIGHT
of the beautiful, romantic play, in five acts, written expressly for the favorite and eminent artist,
MR. E. L. DAVENPORT,
entitled
ST. MARC;
OR, THE SOLDIER OF FORTUNE,
abounding in beautiful sentiments, patriotic inspirations and soul-stirring pictures and effects, and which will be presented
WITH A POWERFUL CAST,
including
MR. J. B. STUDLEY,
and the principal members of the company.
Received nightly with unbounded enthusiasm, but which must now be withdrawn, as in accordance with a universal desire, Mr. E. L. DAVENPORT will appear TO-MORROW EVENING, THURSDAY Jan. 25, and also on FRIDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, as SIR GILES OVERREACH, a performance which has elicited unbounded praise both from press and public.
MRS. JOHN WOOD
will make her appearance on MONDAY EVENING next with Mr. E. L. DAVENPORT.
In active preparation
BLACK-EYED SUSAN.
Doors open at 7¼ o'clock; curtain rises 7¾.
Seats secured three days in advance.

BROADWAY THEATRE—BEGINS 7¾.
GEORGE WOOD........Manager
C. W. TAYLEURE........Acting Manager
TO-NIGHT AND SATURDAY AFTERNOON.
Third week of the great comedian
J. E. OWENS........as........UNCLE SHINGLE
IN HIS NEW PLAY.
A personation ranked by critics on both sides of the Atlantic conspicuously among the
GRANDEST OF HISTRIONIC TRIUMPHS.
Old Solon—The great theatrical attraction, and those who would avoid the crowds around the box-office at night, or make sure of seats, should secure places in advance.
THIRD WEEK OF THE NEW COMEDY,
in three acts, entitled
UNCLE SOLON SHINGLE.
SOLON SHINGLE MATINEE SATURDAY AFTERNOON,
Commencing at 1½; closing at 3¾ P. M.
SEATS SECURED SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE.

FOX'S OLD BOWERY THEATRE.
Lessee, Director and Manager........G. L. FOX
This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.
MISS FANNY HERRING,
REAPER OF NORMANDY.
DOGS OF THE JUNGLE.
HIBERNIAN PIPER.
FRIDAY—Benefit of Mr. WM. MARDEN.

MATINEE. | WOOD'S THEATRE,
MATINEE. | Broadway, opposite
MATINEE. | St. Nicholas Hotel.
EVERY WEDNESDAY, commencing at 1½ o'clock.
MR. CHANFRAU,
HANLON BROTHERS,
MAGIC FOUNTAIN,
forming an entertainment admirably adapted for families. SEATS SHOULD BE SECURED.

SOIREES OF CHAMBER MUSIC.
AT DODWORTH'S HALL, No. 806 BROADWAY.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan. 24, at 8.
SECOND SOIREE OF CHAMBER MUSIC,
By Messrs. W. MASON, THEO. THOMAS, J. MOSENTHAL, G. MATZKA and F. BERGNER.
Sextet. String, C, Op. 140........Spohr
Trio. Piano, G minor, Op. 110........Schumann
Quartet. String, E flat, Op. 74........Beethoven
Tickets, $1 50 each, may be had at Steinway & Sons', Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st.; at Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; and at Schuberth & Co.'s, No. 820 Broadway.

MISS ZELDA HARRISON'S
FIRST GRAND CONCERT AT IRVING HALL,
SATURDAY EVENING NEXT.
Miss Harrison will be assisted by the following eminent artists:
Messrs. CASTLE, CAMPBELL, SEGUIN, HARRY SANDERSON, JEHIN PRUME and ED. HOFFMAN.
Admission $1. Tickets at the music-stores. Reserved seats 50 cents extra, at Beer & Schirmer's, Pond's and Irving Hall.

BRYANT'S—MECHANICS' HALL,
No. 472 Broadway, above Grand-st.
IMMENSE ATTRACTION! MORE NOVELTIES!
THAT'S MY SISTER.
Madame Pepperer........Rollin Howard
Count McGinnis........Dan Bryant
LITTLE MAC AS JOCKO, THE MONKEY.
Chas. Henry, J. W. Raynor, G. S. Fowler, W. P. Grier.
The pleasing vocal quartette with the popular Dave Reed, Nelse Seymour, D. Emmett, Little Mac. Dan Bryant will speak his famous Stump Speech.
THE STREETS OF NEW-YORK.
Parquet, 50c.; Family Circle, 30c.; Private Boxes, $5.

GEORGE CHRISTY'S FIFTH-AVENUE OPERA HOUSE, adjoining Fifth-avenue Hotel.—Another NEW AND BRILLIANT PROGRAMME. Frank Leslie, Charles Melville, N. W. Gould, in New Ballads. The great COMIC ARTIST, GEORGE CHRISTY, in his best characters. Double-Bedded Room, &c. Budworth, Donaldson, Abbott and Hoogkin in new Acts. Box Office open all day. Matinee every Saturday.

THE FOURTH EXHIBITION IN NEW-YORK of FRENCH, ENGLISH and FLEMISH PICTURES is open DAILY, from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., and on MONDAY and THURSDAY EVENINGS from 7 to 10, at the STUDIO BUILDING, No. 15 10th-st.
F. J. PILGORAM, Secretary.
E. GAMBART, Director.

LECTURES.

FREDERICK DOUGLAS WILL SPEAK at the Academy of Music, Brooklyn, MONDAY Evening, Jan. 29. Subject: *The Assassination and its Lessons.* Tickets, (entitling to a reserved seat,) 50 cents, for sale at SWAYNE'S, No. 210 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Tickets admitting to Family Circle and Amphitheatre will be for sale at the door, on the night of the lecture, price 25 cents.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

NEW-YORK YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION, No. 161 5th-av., corner 22d-st. Devotional singing meeting THIS EVENING at 8 o'clock, at the rooms. Ladies and gentlemen invited. Young men's Bible class every Thursday evening at 8.

DANCING.

C. H. RIVERS'
DANCING ACADEMY,
NO. 33 SCHERMERHORN-ST., CORNER OF COURT-ST., BROOKLYN.
New classes for beginners are now forming. Send for a circular. Inclose 25 cents for a pamphlet containing the German cotillion and fashionable quadrilles.

DE GARMO'S DANCING ACADEMY, NO. 59 West 14th-st.—Open for the reception of pupils on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, from 2 to 4, from 4 to 6, and from 8 to 10½ P. M. Also, on TUESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, at 8 o'clock.
CLASSES for beginners, CLASSES for advanced pupils, and for "the German."
Just received from the "*Société Académique des Professeurs de Danse de Paris,*" the new and beautiful Quadrille,
LES VARIETES PARISIENNES.

NEW CLASSES NOW FORMING FOR the second quarter at DE GARMO'S, No. 59 West 14th-st.
WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS at 2 for ladies; at 4 for misses and masters. Evening classes at 8. TUESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, at 8, for gentlemen.

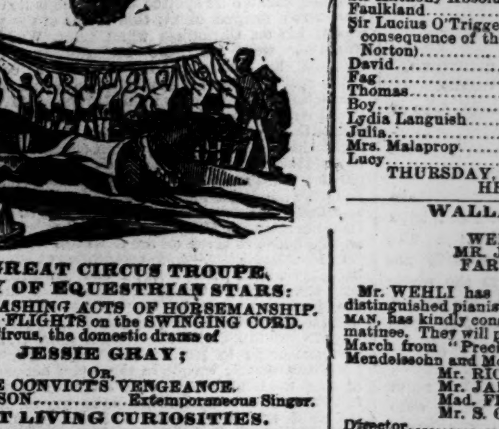
A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES,
No. 212 5th-av., New-York,
No. 137 Montague-st., Brooklyn.
Classes now open for reception of pupils, afternoon for children, evening for gentlemen. Send for circular.

DE GARMO'S BOOK, CONTAINING full descriptions of all the Quadrilles, figures of the German Cotillon, &c., now ready. Price 50 cents. Apply at or address No. 59 West 14th-st.

J. H. SEARING'S PRIVATE DANCING ACADEMY, No. 292 Fourth-avenue, near 23d-st. A new class; afternoon at 4; evening at 8 o'clock. Classes formed for the German, and private lessons every day.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM AND CIRCUS.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.
CIRCUS AND DRAMA
TWICE EACH DAY.
SOMETHING NEW, STRANGE AND CURIOUS.
A PERFORMING THREE-HORNED BULL
in the most
EXTRAORDINARY FEATS IN THE ARENA.
AFTERNOON, at 3. EVENING, at 7½.



THE GREAT CIRCUS TROUPE,
GALAXY OF EQUESTRIAN STARS:
NEW AND DASHING ACTS OF HORSEMANSHIP.
AERIAL FLIGHTS on the SWINGING CORD.
Previous to Circus, the domestic drama of
JESSIE GRAY;
Or,
THE CONVICT'S VENGEANCE.
W. B. HARRISON........Extemporaneous Singer.
GREAT LIVING CURIOSITIES.
THREE IMMENSE GIANTS, THREE DWARFS, A CIRCASSIAN GIRL, LIVING SKELETON, MAMMOTH FAT WOMAN, GLASS-BLOWERS, ALBINO BOY, COSMORAMAS, LEARNED SEAL, HAPPY FAMILY, GRAND AQUARIA, 100,000 CURIOSITIES.
Admission 30 cts.; Children, under ten, 15 cts.

LUCY RUSHTON'S
NEW-YORK THEATRE,
NOS. 728 and 730 BROADWAY, (opposite N. Y. Hotel.)
Sole Lessee and Manageress........Miss LUCY RUSHTON
THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, Jan. 24,
will be presented the comedy of
THE DAY AFTER THE WEDDING.
Lady Elizabeth Freelove........Miss Lucy Rushton
Colonel Freelove........Mr. J. K. Mortimer
The performance will conclude with Douglas Jerrold's comedy of
THE PRISONER OF WAR.
Characters by Messrs. Mortimer, Clarke, Pearson and Moore, Mrs. Maeder, Mrs. Mark Smith and the entire strength of the company.
Leader of orchestra........M. H. Tissington
On Monday, Jan. 29, will be presented a comedy in which Miss RUSHTON will appear in a
NEW CHARACTER.
And on the same evening an entirely new
MUSICAL BURLESQUE,
founded upon the drama of
ARRAH-NA-POGUE,
with new scenery and mechanical effects.
Doors open at 7¼; performance to commence at 7¾.
Acting Manager and Treasurer........Mr. H. H. Davis
Stage Manager........Mr. J. Schonberg
Box office open from 8 A. M. to 5 P. M. Seats secured six days in advance.
In active preparation, A NEW GRAND ROMANTIC DRAMA.

WOOD'S THEATRE,
Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel.
Manager........George Wood.
WEDNESDAY, JAN. 24,
TWO PERFORMANCES. MATINEE, MATINEE,
commencing at 1½ o'clock.
EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock,
when the great comedian,
MR. F. S. CHANFRAU,
will appear in two characters—"Jeremiah Clipp," with his unequaled imitations of well known actors, also as PAUL, THE FRENCHMAN.
THE HANLON BROTHERS,
in their marvelous acrobatic exploits.
The whole terminating with the
FOUNTAIN
OF DANCING WATERS AND SHOWER OF GEMS.
SEATS SECURED SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE.
REMEMBER THE MATINEE.

THOMSON'S POPULAR SINGING CLASSES FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN—Beginners and advanced—Every WEDNESDAY EVENING, at 7 o'clock, at his residence, No. 139 8th-st., near Broadway. Terms $5 for ten weeks.

MR. HENRY GEBHARD'S GYMNASIUM, SKATING, ARCHERY AND FANCY ACADEMIES, No. 161 5th-av., near 22d-st., are forming new classes for ladies, gents, misses and masters. Private instruction to invalids in medical gymnastics.

INSTRUCTION.

COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL—NOS. 327 and 329 4th-av. Rev. Dr. GEORGE W. BACON LL.B., Principal; Dr. RICHARD S. BACON, LL.B., Vice-Principal, with eleven assistant instructors. The new term begins Feb. 5. Three departments—Classical, Commercial and Preparatory. Young men of suitable age can be fitted for business under the thorough course of mathematics, writing and book-keeping in one term. All the advantages of the institution are open to every pupil without any extra charges. Pupils coming from a distance will be received into the families of the instructors. Catalogues containing full particulars at the book-stores and School.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S
CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL,
with primary department and gymnasium.
No. 212 5th-av., corner of 26th-st.
Open from 9¼ A. M. to 2½ o'clock P. M.

THE RUTGERS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
NOS. 487, 489, 491 FIFTH-AVENUE, NEW-YORK,
will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20.
H. M. PIERCE, President

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS.
YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE,
YONKERS, N. Y.
W. H. ARTHUR & CO., No. 39 Nassau-st., New-York, or BENJAMIN MASON, Yonkers.

FARRAND'S COLLEGIATE ACADEMY,
No. 695 6th-av., second door below 40th-st.
PUPILS ARE SO TAUGHT THAT THEY NEED NO HELP AT HOME.
Open from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M.

J. H. TYNG'S SCHOOL,
FOR THE THOROUGH INSTRUCTION OF A FEW BOYS, NO. 907 BROADWAY.

THE PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY will resume its duties, 4 P. M., Jan. 11, 1866, at Chester, Delaware County, Penn. This academy affords the most thorough classical, scientific, mathematical and military instruction. The accommodations are ample; the discipline efficient. Young men desiring to enter the academy can obtain circulars by applying to Col. THEODORE HYATT, President P. M. A., Chester, Delaware County, Penn.

IRVING INSTITUTE—TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A boarding school for boys. The fifty-sixth semi-annual session will commence WEDNESDAY, Nov. 1. For circulars apply to the principal.
D. S. ROWE, A. M.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 126 West 4th-st., corner of Macdougal, on Washington Square, (Classical, Mathematical, Foreign Languages, Commercial and Primary,) GEO. W. CLARKE, A. M., Rector.

GERMAN TAUGHT BY A COMPETENT and successful lady teacher, a native of Germany. She has time for two more pupils; reference can be given to a number of her pupils, who mastered the language entirely under her tuition. Address Miss M. MILL, General Post-office.

A GREAT OPPORTUNITY—REDUCTION of nearly one-half for a few days only at GOLDSMITH'S Commercial Institute, No. 756 Broadway. Specialties—Penmanship and book-keeping. Call for circulars. Full prices positively resumed Feb. 1, commencement of next term.

AT $10, WRITING AND ARITHMETIC, per quarter, 78 lessons in each, or book-keeping, lessons unlimited, for $10; ladies, $20; writing lesson, $2. M. S. PAINE'S Mercantile Colleges, No. 62 Bowery and No. 558 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn.

A YOUNG LADY FROM EUROPE HAS A few vacancies for pupils on the piano and in English, French and drawing, with use of piano if desired; highest city references given; terms moderate. Address S. M., Station G, Broadway.

A FRENCH YOUNG LADY, LIVING with her parents in this city, wishes to give a few lessons at her house, or at the pupil's residence; she has experience in teaching, and can give the highest references. Apply to No. 83 Clinton-place.

BOYS PREPARED PRACTICALLY FOR business at DOLBEAR'S Commercial Academy, No. 699 Broadway. They acquire industrious and energetic habits, become quick at figures, rapid business penmen, and good book-keepers. Apply day or evening.

ELLSWORTH'S MODEL BUSINESS COLLEGE, NO. 809 BROADWAY.—Every facility for the most thorough instruction in Penmanship, Accounts and Business Calculations.
ELLSWORTH & GRAY, Proprietors.

THE ENGLEWOOD MILITARY ACADEMY will reopen Jan. 3, at 6½ P. M. For circulars, apply to the Principal, JARED REED, Jr., Perth Amboy, N. J.

NORMAL INSTITUTE, POULTNEY, VT.—Boarding-school for boys. The Principal may be seen at J. W. SCHERMERHORN'S, No. 130 Grand-st., for a few days.

TOWNSEND'S COMMERCIAL ACADEMY, No. 260 Bowery.—Private instruction day and evening in commercial and English branches. Thorough business education imparted.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL—AT White Plains, N. Y., one hour's ride from the city by Harlem Railroad.
O. R. WILLIS, A. M., Principal.

PRIVATE TUITION IN THE FRENCH, German and Italian languages, by an experienced teacher, who would visit pupils if desired. Address M. B., care of L. Wilchinski, No. 279 Bowery.

A HOME FOR SIX BOYS, WITH SPECIAL care and instruction. Rev. Jas. Tufts, Monson, Mass.

TEACHERS.

WANTED—BY A LADY, REFINED AND INTELLIGENT, a situation as governess in a family where there are young children. Can teach the English branches, and beginning in French and music if desired. A warm, comfortable home more desired than great compensation. Would teach the first two months for board only. Has had experience and good success with children. Address, soon, B., Worcester, Mass.

A GERMAN LADY OF MANY YEARS' experience in this country as well as in Europe, and competent to teach the English, German, French, and music, in all its branches, desires an engagement for one or two hours daily, or occasionally. Address H. BRINKENFELD, Station D.

A NEW-ENGLAND SEMINARY LADY-GRADUATE desires to teach the English branches and drawing, or either; is thorough, experienced, and has the best of reference. Address C. W., No. 2 Neilson-place.

WANTED—A THOROUGH TEACHER FOR the English branches. Inquire at the German Commercial Institute, No. 152 Pacific-st., Brooklyn, from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.
Proprietor and Manager........Mr. LESTER WALLACK
This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.
OPEN AT 7¼. BEGIN AT 8.
Notwithstanding the great demand for seats to witness the above extraordinary and successful drama of HENRY DUNBAR, the Manager, in order to carry out his system of variety which has already been advertised, will introduce
A COMEDY NIGHT
into each week's performance, inaugurating this programme,
WEDNESDAY, Jan. 24, 1866,
when will be given, for the first time in two years, Sheridan's sterling comedy of
THE RIVALS,
revived with beautiful scenery, correct costumes, elegant stage appointments, and capital distribution.
Capt. Absolute........Mr. Frederic Robinson
Acres........Mr. Charles Fisher
Sir Anthony Absolute........Mr. Mark Smith
Faulkland........Mr. B. T. Ringgold
Sir Lucius O'Trigger (at very short notice in consequence of the sudden illness of Mr. Norton)........Mr. J. C. Williamson
David........Mr. Geo. Holland
Fag........Mr. Young
Thomas........Mr. Pope
Boy........Master Cashin
Lydia Languish........Miss Mary Gannon
Julia........Miss Madeline Henriques
Mrs. Malaprop........Mrs. Vernon
Lucy........Mrs. John Sefton
THURSDAY, FRIDAY AND SATURDAY,
HENRY DUNBAR.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
WEDNESDAY, Jan. 24,
MR. JAMES M. WEHLI'S
FAREWELL MATINEE.
CARD.
Mr. WEHLI has the pleasure to announce that the distinguished pianist and composer, Mr. RICHARD HOFFMAN, has kindly consented to assist at this his farewell matinee. They will play, on this occasion, the celebrated March from "Preciosa," arranged for two pianos by Mendelssohn and Moscheles.
Mr. RICHARD HOFFMAN,
Mr. JAMES M. WEHLI,
Mad. FLEURY URBAN,
Mr. S. C. CAMPBELL.
Director........Mr. WM. G. DIETRICH.
Prices of admission: Parquet, $1; Dress Circle, $1; Reserved Seats in Orchestra Chairs, $1 50, which can only be obtained at the Theatre.
Ticket offices at Schaffenberg & Luis', No. 758 Broadway; Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and W. A. Pond & Co.'s, No. 547 Broadway.
Doors open at 12 M. Concert to commence at 1 P. M.
The Pianos used by Mr. Wehli at all his Concerts are the NEW SCALE CONCERT GRANDS, made by CHICKERING & SONS, No. 652 Broadway, New-York, and No. 247 Washington-st., Boston.
These Pianos were awarded the First Prize—A GOLD MEDAL—at the exhibition of 1865.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.
Sole Proprietor........Mr. J. W. Lingard
This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.
WEDNESDAY, Jan. 24, 1866.
Third night of an entirely new and original Drama of powerful interest, and produced in the excellent manner that characterizes this Theatre, entitled,
CAPTAIN MACHEATH;
OR,
THE HEROES OF HOUNSLOW HEATH.
NEW AND SPLENDID SCENERY,
GORGEOUS DRESSES,
GRAND MECHANICAL EFFECTS,
BRILLIANT TABLEAUX.
ALL THE EXCELLENT COMPANY IN THE CAST.
In addition to which, the romantic drama of
GILDEROY,
and the farce of
BRIAN O'LINN.

444. AMERICAN THEATRE, BROADWAY.
Manager and Proprietor........R. W. Butler
This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.
In the zenith of its popularity.
TRIUMPHANT SUCCESSES OF
THE FAMOUS TROUPE,
which for variety, originality and versatility cannot be equaled in the world.
A GLORIOUS BILL OF NOVELTIES THIS WEEK.
The laughable farce entitled
THE IRISH TIGER,
and the comic Irish Drama entitled
THE FAIR OF MULLINGAR.
The great sensation negro burlesque of the day,
THE BALLOON WEDDING.
THE BEAUTIFUL BALLET TROUPE.
THE CORPS DE ETHIOPE.
In new negro sensation comic acts, &c.
A CONSTANT CHANGE OF PROGRAMME EVERY EVENING.
Doors open at 6; to commence at 7¼ o'clock.
MATINEE ON SATURDAY AFTERNOON.

DRAMATIC AND POETICAL READINGS,
BY
PROF. RALPH G. HIBBARD.
This young and remarkable elocutionist will make his first appearance in New-York at DODWORTH'S HALL, No. 806 Broadway, on TUESDAY EVENINGS, Jan. 30 and Feb. 6.
Tickets for sale at the music-stores of Horace Waters, No. 481 Broadway, and J. Schuberth & Co., No. 820 Broadway, and at the "Opera," corner 4th-av. and 14th-st. Single tickets 50 cents.
OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.
Prof. Hibbard won the highest praise and most generous applause Portland can give.—*Daily Press, Portland, Maine.*
New City Hall never held a more enthusiastic or appreciative crowd than it did last evening. In the dramatic as well as humorous efforts of Prof. Hibbard there is a peculiar power and originality that charmed every one. His manner and delivery will stand the test of the severest criticism. Applause after applause was showered upon him.—*Evening Courier, Portland, Maine.*
Mr. Russell, author of a standard work on elocution, pronounces Prof. Hibbard one of the best elocutionists in the country.—*Waterbury American, Conn.*
The audience were unanimous in expressions of delight. Prof. Hibbard has a full, manly voice, musical and modulated.—*Evening Press, Hartford, Conn.*

LIGHT GUARD BALL.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 25, 1866.
Tickets Five Dollars.
Admitting a gentleman and ladies.
To be had of the company, at the hotels and music-stores.

MUSICAL.

CHICKERING & SONS,
ESTABLISHED 1823.
MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANO-FORTES, NO. 652 BROADWAY.—The superiority of these instruments has of late been amply demonstrated by the voluntary testimony of the foremost artists of the day, who claim for them excellencies of tone and workmanship hitherto unobtained by any other makers.
Mr. GOTTSCHALK'S constant use of the NEW SCALE CHICKERING GRAND PIANO-FORTES has severely tested their musical qualities, and resulted in establishing the justice of the very flattering estimation in which they are held.
Messrs. CHICKERING & SONS are sole agents for the celebrated Alexandre Organs for the United States.

THE MASON & HAMLIN CABINET ORGANS.—FIFTY-TWO GOLD or SILVER MEDALS or OTHER HIGHEST PREMIUMS have been awarded M. & H. within a few years, and SEVENTEEN within the last four weeks, for THE BEST INSTRUMENTS OF THIS GENERAL CLASS.
Printed testimony is presented in their circulars from more than two hundred and fifty of the most eminent organists and musicians in the country that the MASON & HAMLIN CABINET ORGANS ARE UNEQUALED. Prices, $110 to $600. Warerooms No. 596 Broadway, New-York.

ESTEY'S COTTAGE ORGANS.
These beautiful instruments need only to be known to be appreciated, and consequently are rapidly growing in public favor.
They excel all others in quickness of action, roundness, purity and volume of tone, the great essentials in reed instruments.
These are accomplished by the peculiar construction and voicing of the reeds; the use of the Patent Harmonic Attachment, which doubles the power by coupling the octave; the Patent Manuel Sub-Bass, a substitute for pedal bass, and the general arrangement of the instrument, to which is now added Carpenter's Vox Humana Tremolo, a new and wonderful invention, which imitates the sympathetic sweetness of the human voice.
These instruments have received the fullest commendation from the very highest authority.
Wm. A. King says: "I think the smooth organ-like tone of the reeds vastly superior to anything of the kind I ever played upon. I congratulate you also on the delicacy and extreme quickness of the touch. The Tremolo is, in my opinion, the crowning perfection of that mechanical stop. I could play on that one stop for hours together without wearying."
Geo. W. Morgan says: "Your invention for the Tremolo is entirely new to me, and the effect produced is certainly the best I ever heard. I consider it one of the greatest inventions of the present day."
C. B. Seymour, of the New-York *Times*, says: "That it adds to the quality, humanity and sensibility of the tone, no one can deny. More than this, it gives character to what in inferior instruments is seldom more than a level, dry monotony of scale. It is vocal, which is the highest praise that can be bestowed upon any instrument."
George Jardine, organ builder, New-York, pronounces them without a superior "for exceedingly quick articulation and round tone."
Wm. A. Johnson, organ builder, Westfield, Mass., says: "No Tremolo has yet been invented which will in any degree compare with this for beauty of effects. In fact, as a Tremolo, it seems to me to be absolutely perfect, leaving nothing to be desired."
As opinion is unanimous in this matter, we say to purchasers: "Get the best."
For sale only by GEORGE G. SAXE,
No. 131 Grand-st., New-York.

MR. HENRY HOOPER, JR.,
TEACHER OF SINGING AND PIANO-FORTE.
Address at the music-store of L. M. Jacobs, 207 8th-av.

THE HORACE WATERS GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS, MELODEONS AND CABINET ORGANS.—Wholesale and retail. To let, and rent allowed if purchased. Monthly payments received for the same. Second-hand pianos at bargains, from $60 to $225. Factory and Warerooms, No. 481 Broadway. Cash paid for second-hand pianos. Pianos tuned. Sheet Music, a little soiled, at 1½ cents per page. Brooklyn Rooms, No. 383 Fulton-st., over Dime Savings Bank.

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THE OTERO MURDER.

TRIAL OF PELLECIER ALIAS SALVADOR.

The Case for the Prosecution---Its Continuance and Close.

Opening for the Defence--Address of Counsellor Hyslopp.

Ingenious and Novel Theory of the Defence.

KINGS COUNTY COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.

Before Judge Gilbert and Justices Hoyt and Voorhies.

The case of PELLICIER, alias Salvader, who is charged jointly with GONZALES (convicted) of the murder of OTERO, becomes daily more intricate in its meanderings, more complex in its situations. The trial yesterday was characterized by most remarkable developments on the part of the prosecution, and by a theory of defence as bold as it was ingenious. The District Attorney, Judge MORRIS, has evidently put himself upon his mettle in reference to the whole case, and having convicted GONZALES, the leader, seems determined to convince the people of Kings County that, so far as he is concerned, the punishment of crime shall be swift and certain.

The court opened precisely at 10 o'clock, the room being crowded with spectators, among whom were the leading men of the Kings County bar, the Sheriff, several of the Judges, and half a score of ladies.

Mr. R. F. Purdy and Miss Jennie Sands, of the Hotel de Cuba, testified as they had done on the previous trial, after which Mrs. Mary M. Pettier testified through her daughter, Miss Lucy M. Pettier, that she had seen Pellicier at her house in Gold-street prior to the 22d of November. Mr. Charles Fredbourgh testified that he had seen Pellicier at his place, corner of Carlton and Fulton-avenues, prior to the 22d of November.

EVIDENCE OF MRS. EVANS.

I live at No. 277 Myrtle-avenue, corner of Canton, near the City Park; on the evening of the 22d of November three foreigners were at my hotel, about 8 o'clock, staying until 9 or 9¼; I waited on them; they drank hot whisky three times; one of them went out for five or ten minutes; I couldn't identify either of them; they all went out together; while there they talked freely in a foreign tongue.

EVIDENCE OF JOSEPH GREENBAUM.

I live at No. 148 Bowery; I sell hats and caps in the cellar; I recollect two men coming there on the 23d of November; they were Spanish; I have not seen them since; they bought two caps; that man looks like one of them; he bought a velvet cap; the other was larger; they bought two articles; one bought a low Petersham and a black cap; the other a velvet cap; the big man paid for both; he paid twelve shillings for his cap and two dollars for the velvet cap; they both had parcels; the felt hat was very dirty; the other was a Faust hat, built up three deep, you know; you you would naturally notice it.

EVIDENCE OF JOHN F. SAMSONY, OF BARCELONA HOTEL.

I lived at the Barcelona Hotel at this time as bookkeeper; I recollect Otero's coming to the hotel; Gonzales came with him; I saw him in court last week; Otero took rooms at the hotel; I refused Gonzales a room, but Mr. Cuyas requested me to give him one, and I gave him No. 15; I saw them the night of the murder; I have known Pellicier six months; he worked with us from the 16th to the 21st of October; I saw Viela at the hotel on Sunday, and I think Pellicier; I remember Otero went to Philadelphia the Saturday before the murder and returned on Tuesday; Gonzales had no business; he was acquainted with Viela; I never saw them together; Gonzales was quite uneasy during Otero's absence. (Mr. Samsony then repeated the evidence given by him on the trial of Gonzales.)

Cross-examined—I looked at my cash book to find the date of their breakfast, and I remember I gave you a wrong date; they breakfasted on Sunday, the 19th; I saw Viela at eleven o'clock the night of the murder; I saw him next morning at nine; he asked for Pellicier; I told him he was not there; he said he had lost five ounces of gold; he said he knew it when he saw me, the night before; he was under me once on the *Matanzas*; I saw him once a day; I considered him a quiet man; I should call him a coward, and have seen him whipped twice; he was peeling potatoes, and had a knife in his hand which he did not use; I had not seen Viela before eleven that night.

EVIDENCE OF OFFICER KELLY, M. P.

I am attached to the Eighth Precinct; I went to Hotel de Cuba on the 23d of November, and saw Pellicier in the hall-way; he had a pair of kid gloves on; I observed his hands, and saw him putting the gloves on; he had his hands behind him; took the gloves, and put them on; I was in full uniform at the time; he passed me in the hall-way; he faced me with his hands behind his back; after he got the gloves on he put his hands before him; these are not the ones; I didn't see his hands at all; he did nothing; I was called in to arrest parties; he was coming from the rear to the front; then he turned around; I can't say if anything was on his fingers; I didn't see them; I asked him afterward if he took any money, and Mme. Flores interpreted to me his answer.

Cross-examined—I was on the corner of Broadway and Bleecker-street, and was sent for by Mme. Flores; she said Viela had lost 5 ounces of gold and four $1 gold pieces; Pellicier was suspected; Mme. Flores said that Viela was going to make a charge against him.

Redirect—Pellicier was pale and downhearted.

Recross—There was nothing noticeable in his manner.

EVIDENCE OF WM. BRUMME.

I live at No. 217 Centre-street, New-York; I know Pellicier, and have known him since Aug. 1; (Mr. Brumme repeated the evidence given by him on the Gonzales trial;) Gonzales had paper and gold.

Cross-examined—He was a civil, harmless person; he had no trunk at my house when there before; I was there when Waddy arrested Gonzales; I pointed him out, saying "Here's the man."

EVIDENCE OF LITTLE BOY BRUMME—(aged 10 years.)

I am son of the last witness; I remember Pellicier's coming there the night of the murder; they took a room, and mother went up with them. (Little Brumme then repeated the evidence given by him on the Gonzales trial.)

Cross-examined—The smaller one looked cross and sullen and solemn; I don't know what the brandy was used for; they went out the next day and then returned, asking for breakfast; I didn't see them after breakfast; I remember Viela coming about twelve o'clock and asked for Spaniards; he went to their room, came down and went out with them.

Re-direct—It was Viela who came; when he came in I was standing at the stove; he asked me if "Spanish here;" I told him the number of the room and he went up; he wore a cap with white dots on it and the same clothes.

Re-cross—That picture is the picture of the man, I am positive.

Re-direct—Mr. Townsend showed it to me.

Mr. Townsend—It was two or three weeks ago.

Mr. Morris—I am not examining you.

Q.—What did he say to you? A.—He asked me if it was the man; he didn't say it was the man; I don't remember how long he talked with me.

Mr. Townsend—Did I ask you if anybody came in? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did I ask if this was his picture? A.—Yes, Sir; nothing else.

EVIDENCE OF SERGEANT CORDIN SMITH, M. P.

I arrested Pellicier on the 23d of November at Pier No. 4 North River, about half-past two o'clock P. M.; he had gloves on his hands; I think these are the ones he wore; this other pair I have seen also, (a kid pair;) I was present when they were shown him at the station-house; when I arrested him I said I wanted to see his hand; he raised his hand; I caught him by the neck, and after a little he pulled off the glove and I examined his hands, both of them; he denied the gloves were his at the station-house; I was present when one of them was found in the Park; he was examined at the station-house; searched him, and found some spots upon his clothes; they were on the bottom of his pants, and I saw dark red spots on his vest; he had $4 80; we tried to put the gloves on, but he refused and resisted every way he could; there were three of us.

Mr. Morris—I propose to offer this to the jury.

Mr. Townsend—I object. This man is a common sailor, and has all manner of spots on his clothes. (Evidence admitted and exception noted.)

Cross-examined by Mr. Townsend—Q.—How many spots can you find on that vest? Take it to the light and examine it carefully. A.—There are four spots on the vest; saw several on the bottom of his pants; I noticed no others; the reluctance could not be attributed to pain; he was walking down the pier when I arrested him; there were two men near him but not with him; one was on each side of him.

Re-direct—He had a colored rag on one finger; I examined his pantaloons; did not observe mud on the knees.

EVIDENCE OF JAMES DOLIER.

(For the defence—out of order.)

I am starter at the ferry, and know the running times of the routes; the time from the ferry to Canton-street and Myrtle-avenue is 16 minutes; by the Flushing-avenue route from the Park to the ferry, 10 or 11 minutes.

EVIDENCE OF W. D. CAMP

(For the defence out of order.)

I am conductor on DeKalb-avenue; by my route it would take ten minutes to the ferry.

EVIDENCE OF THOS. C. LEIGH.

I was making the trip which left the upper terminus at six o'clock; the average running time is thirty-eight minutes to the ferry; seventeen minutes to the Hotel de Cuba; that would make the party take the car at about six and a half; from the Hotel de Cuba to the ferry it would take twenty-three minutes by the schedule; the four men got on between Broadway and Crosby streets; there were seats for two of them; Gonzales and Viela were on the outside; Viela rode half a block, and then went in the car; there is no question that Viela is the man; Gonzales paid the fares; I saw Viela at the jail, but didn't notice him, I was looking at Edward; he rode with me before a few days after the murder; Edward rode with me to the ferry; he said they had got Gonzales, and he having lost the party, wanted to reach the ferry before them.

EVIDENCE OF EDWARD FARR.

I live at the Hotel de Cuba, and know Pellicier and Viela; they roomed together; I know Gonzales by sight; I saw him at the hotel on Monday evening; he was in No. 17; Pellicier was in the bed, Viela was dressing; I saw him on Broadway the next day; I saw him Wednesday morning between seven and eight; says he it's cold, says I it is; I saw him that night at the door with a tall gentleman in black; I slept in room No. 24 the night of the 22d; I saw Viela at night in his room between nine and half-past nine. (Witness then gave the same evidence as that given at the Gonzales trial.) These are the razor and case; I saw him sharpen it and put it in the room; Pellicier ordered me from the room because they expected company; I saw Pellicier go inside again, take out the razor from the trunk, the knife from the bed, and a letter from the table and leave the room; this was about half-past seven; they then went off together; Pellicier wore a blue spotted shirt; this is it; Gonzales wore a red striped shirt; this is one of the pieces; I was in jail on Christmas when Capt. Waddy, I and Gonzales were in the billiard-room; Gonzales changed his pants and put on a coat; this is the coat and these the pants he put on; I asked him where he got them; he said in Havana; this was after the others; (objected to, and ruled out;) I saw Pellicier at the Hotel de Cuba the next day, but not that night; he had said nothing about changing his room; the next day he had a new shirt, cap, necktie and gloves; these are ones I think; I was present when he spoke about the loss of a knife to Mad. Flores; he took the key and went up stairs and got it. (Witness then narrated the story of his espial upon Gonzales and Pellicier, as given on the Gonzales trial.)

Cross-examination.—I am sometimes at a hotel, then barkeeper, then interpreter; I was learning a trade with Mr. Flores; I was with Pellicier on the day of the murder; we went to the steamer office; then we went to see about the steamer, up to the pier; then we went to see the California steamer come in, and then we went home to Hotel de Cuba; we didn't stop at Lispenard-street; we got to the hotel between 4 and 5; I got the keys from the maid in No. 8; I heard him call for me; Viela said where is the key of the room? the maid was making the bed and expecting Gonzales; Viela was on the second-story stairs; I hadn't seen Gonzales and Otero at that time; Pellicier and I were not very good friends; he said he would punch my head up; he called me a liar at the jail; when he went up stairs it was 6½; I took up the key to him and waited for the key; I asked Viela to let me sleep there; he said yes, I could; when we came down Pellicier said have they come? and Viela said no, they haven't; didn't hear Pellicier say he'd come back that night; when I came down Pellicier did too; I saw him put the case in his pocket; I saw him take something from the pillow; I only slept there two nights; I never saw Viela carry a knife; I told you I had seen Pellicier with a white-handled knife; I told you I sat down to read half an hour, then went to bed, and in half an hour Viela came in; he remained eight or ten minutes; he asked me if I wanted to go to Mexico; I said yes, if he'd pay my passage; he asked if Pellicier had any money; I said yes; he said he stole it from me; he was very nervous; I thought he was going to get in a fit; he said it was half-past nine or ten; I first saw Gonzales and Pellicier the day we came out from a restaurant; it was a rainy day; Pellicier has very little money; Viela was the monied man; the day after the murder we got up at seven o'clock; I dressed myself and then we went out; we then went to some houses in Greene-street, then to the Hotel de Cuba, then to Barcelona; I asked if he heard anything about it; he said, "Yes, they killed that man with the razors;" then we went to the Hotel de Cuba, and there he told the Madame if Pellicier should return to have him arrested, because he said the gold was gone; she said, "All right, I'll do it;" then we went out and back again; she was talking to a policeman at the door; he asked if Pellicier had come in; she said, "Yes, I've got him in the office;" he said, "let me see what he says;" he went and talked with him, and then they came out; they used the Spanish language; Pellicier went out and Viela called him back quietly, and then loud, in Catalan; I said, what did he say? he said "We'll meet him in Greene-street;" then to Lispenard-street; I left Viela corner of Canal and Broadway; he said, "You go to Mr. More's, and ask if Pellicier got any money;" I went, came back, and met Viela in Broadway; he left me about 11 o'clock; then we looked for Pellicier between one and two; we went to the French House in Eighth-street; I walked with Viela and Mr. Samsony to the ferry the night after the murder; I acted

AS SPY IN THE JAIL

some time; the District Attorney asked me if I wanted to go; I said I had no objection; I don't know how much I am to be paid; he said I should be paid for my time; they told me to listen for all that was said by the prisoners; I took down a selection of the things they said; any such as would be good for the District Attorney; Viela told me he had deserted; he said nothing about the funds of the regiment; I am sure I didn't go into the Barcelona Hotel; I don't remember Mr. Samsony's telling me I'd better keep quiet; I never saw a gold watch on Viela.

Re-direct—Viela and I have often talked about going to Mexico.

EVIDENCE OF MRS. CAROLINE BRUNNEL.

I live at No. 217 Centre-street; I know Pellicier the prisoner; he used to lodge at my place and get breakfast; I first saw Gonzales the evening of the 22d, about ten o'clock; he asked for a room to lodge; I gave him and Pellicier No. 4; they occupied it at night; I took up two glasses of brandy; Pellicier called for it; they talked, but I couldn't understand it; they went out next day and came back after ten o'clock; Pellicier was the same; the other fellow was changed; Gonzales had shaved; he hadn't been there before; he engaged the room for one night; I saw Gonzales have gold and paper money; he said it was what they have in Spain; he had No. 4 one night; I changed them to No. 9; the next day he brought a parcel of old clothes; he was in No. 9 two days; I changed him into the front room; he was caught that night; I saw him take his clothes down and hang them on a nail; they were taken away by the officer; I saw him; there were no other Spaniards there; he seemed kind of lonesome; he could not speak to anybody; he stood at the door and on the pavement.

Cross-examined—They didn't talk unusually loud; I saw nothing different in Pellicier's appearance; I think they asked for whisky; I put it inside; Pellicier had one of his fingers tied up in a white rag; I noticed it particularly.

EVIDENCE OF GREENBAUN.

Recalled—These are the hats they left; the little one wore the dark one, the other the light one.

EVIDENCE OF MOSES SUTTON.

I am in the Bowery; two Spaniards came to my place on the 24th of November; they bought pants, vest, two shirts, four neck-ties and half a dozen collars, amounting to $26 50; these are the ones; I recognize Pellicier as one of them; Gonzales paid for them in $5 gold pieces.

EVIDENCE OF JOHN D. WONDERLEY, M. P.

I am a detective; (Mr. Wonderley repeated the evidence given on the Gonzales trial; I showed the gloves to him; he got scared; said they were not his, and began to cry; I put the right glove on in the Station-house; I was present when he was shown the body of Otero; he wouldn't look at it; commenced crying; turned around and said he knew nothing about it; a razor was found in the park when we found the body; it was lying near the body; it was bent then as now.

Cross-examined—There wasn't any pain in putting them on his right hand.

EVIDENCE OF SERGEANT SMITH, M. P.

I am attached to the Police force; I was at No. 217 Centre-street when he was arrested; I was at the Station-house when Pellicier was brought there; I went up with him; on the way he pointed out the place corner of Canton-street and Myrtle-avenue; he said he was in there and drank a couple of times.

Officers Corr, Holmes, Ashton, Wilmouth, and Labonville were examined and gave substantially the same evidence as they had given on the Gonzales trial.

EVIDENCE OF CAPT. WADDY.

Capt. Waddy, to whose skill and energy the capture of the parties was largely due, testified as he did on the trial of Gonzales, and exhibited the clothes as then covered with blood and mud.

EVIDENCE OF MR. FRANK VIELA.

Recalled—I did not go to No. 217 Centre-street the day after the murder; I did not ride on the car the night of the murder with Gonzales, Otero and Pellicier.

This closed the case for the prosecution, and Mr. W. H. Hyslopp of New-York then opened the case for the defence.

SPEECH OF W. H. HYSLOPP, ESQ.

MAY IT PLEASE THE COURT, GENTLEMEN OF THE JURY: To me has been assigned the duty of presenting to you the case in behalf of the prisoner at the bar. Called upon but one week since to take a part in the defence of this unfortunate man, I feel deeply the responsibility resting upon me, and regret that the duty which I have to perform should fall upon one so inexperienced instead of upon him who was originally to have assisted in the defence of this important case. On the 22d day of November last a stranger in this country—a stranger to its language, its manners, its customs—was inveigled from his temporary home in the adjoining city of New-York, by crafty and designing men, to this quiet and peaceable city, and here was savagely and barbarously murdered. murder, one to which the criminal records of this State can scarcely show a parallel, and one calling for the most prompt and energetic measures on the part of the authorities to bring the perpetrators to condign punishment. Nor, Gentlemen, we do not stand here to palliate or excuse this crime; far from it; did we for one moment consider this prisoner guilty of the crime of which he stands indicted, we should simply content ourselves with seeing that his trial was conducted fairly and according to the established rules of law, presenting, of course, what mitigating circumstances there might be, and then leave the result for your calm and dispassionate judgment. But, Gentlemen, we are convinced that the prisoner is the unfortunate victim of circumstances, and we think we shall be able to show you that he had no part nor lot in this fearful tragedy. Before proceeding, however, to speak of the theory on which we shall depend for an acquittal of the prisoner, and its compatibility with the evidence produced by the prosecution, I will say a few words in regard to the laws which should govern you in the consideration and determination of this case. As you have discovered before this, the whole evidence on the part of the people is purely and simply circumstantial. In that most able and comprehensive work on evidence, by Hon. S. M. Phillips, he says: "When direct evidence of facts cannot be supplied, as most continually happen in some of the worst species of crimes, reasonable minds will necessarily form their judgment on circumstances, and act on the probabilities of the case. * * * * * The principal difference to between civil and criminal cases, with reference to the modes of proof by direct or circumstantial evidence, is that in the former, where civil rights are ascertained, or less degree of probability may be safely adopted as a ground of judgment than in the latter case, which affects life and liberty. In criminal prosecutions, it has been observed, the circumstantial evidence should be such as to produce nearly the same degree of certainty as that which arises from direct testimony, and to exclude a rational probability of innocence. Doubtless the circumstances ought to be of such a nature as not to be reasonably accounted for on the supposition of the prisoner's innocence, but perfectly reconcilable with the supposition of the prisoner's guilt." (Pp. 612 and 614, Vol. I.) Again he says: "Circumstantial evidence ought to be acted on with great caution, especially where an anxiety is naturally felt for the detection of great crimes. This anxiety often leads witnesses to mistake or exaggerate facts, and juries to draw rash inferences. Not unfrequently a presumption is from circumstances which would not have been noticed as a ground of crimination, but for the accusation itself. Such are the conduct, demeanor and expressions of a suspected person, when scrutinized by those who suspect him. And again, any circumstantial evidence which comes through the medium of witnesses may, no less than direct evidence, be discolored exaggerated or perverted." (Vol. I., p. 628.) I shall not at this time lay before you the full theory of the defence, for I do not wish, as sometimes happens, to state to you what we will prove, and then when the time comes find myself without the evidence to sustain my assertions. Therefore, gentlemen, I have to ask you to pay great attention to the evidence, for each little fact will have its weight, and my associate, in summing up, will connect them together for, you, and show the materiality of each and every point as bearing on this case. The learned District-Attorney, in his opening address, laid great stress upon the fact that the gloves found near the spot where the body of the murdered man lay, belonged to the prisoner and corresponded with the cuts upon his hands, and remarked that he did not suppose the defence would deny that the gloves so found did belong to the prisoner. No, gentlemen, we do not deny it, nor do we deny that the prisoner was in the City Park on the night, and immediately after the commission, of this foul crime; but we do deny that he was present when this murder took place and that he assisted in its consummation. There is one point to which I wish to call your particular attention. Immediately after the murder, indeed, on the very morning after its commission, when the intelligence was first communicated to the public through the medium of the daily papers, it was announced that the murder must have been committed by no less than three persons. When the arrest of the prisoner was published, it was stated that the police were on the track of the *other two* assassins. And so strong a hold had this idea on the minds of the authorities that some time afterward, some three or four weeks, I believe, a man named Mercier was arrested in the interior of the State of Pennsylvania and brought on to this city, charged with being the third man in the commission of this offence. No evidence, however, could be brought against him, and he was released, and then, and not till then, did the redoubtable Capt. Waddy, who has monopolized all the glory in connection with the arrests for this crime, and the other authorities of justice give up the idea that there were three engaged in this murder, and fall back upon the theory, now maintained with so much pertinacity, that Gonzales and Pellicier were (and could have been, because they have failed to discover any other,) the only persons engaged in its commission. Now, gentlemen of the jury, we maintain likewise that only two persons caused the death of this man Otero, but we maintain that the prisoner at the bar was not one of those two. One, Gonzales, has already been convicted by an impartial jury of his peers, after an able defence in his behalf, of having been a participant in this crime, and we acquiesce in the judgment that has been rendered. But who, you will ask, is the second man? Gentlemen, the learned District-Attorney has placed upon the stand as a witness, and a most willing witness against this unfortunate boy, a man, one who had pretended to be his friend, and in whom he reposed confidence and trust, named Vielar. You have seen him upon the stand, you have heard him give his testimony, and although he had the advantage of giving his answers through an interpreter, you must have noticed his hesitating uncertain manner. He gives you an apparently clear and connected account of himself and of his doings during that eventful evening. But we shall show you that his whole account is false, and made up to clear himself from any connection with this crime. He started from the hotel with Gonzale, Ortero and Pellicier; but he would have you believe that he jumped on a car without any particular object, and having ridden across Broadway left it again. He then minutely details his whereabouts, being very particular and precise about the time, until shortly after ten o'clock, when, as he says, he retired to bed. The first thing he says to Edward in the morning, after pretending to look in his trunk, is that he has lost some money, and thinks that Pellicier or Gonzales must have taken it. This story he mentions at different places during the morning; and even in the afternoon, after Pellicier has been arrested, he repeats it at the Barcelona Hotel, although he has told you while on the stand here that he did not lose any money at all. Why was he so anxious to find Pellicier that morning? Evidently he was fearful that Pellicier had been arrested, and he wished to divert attention from himself to this innocent youth.

And now, gentlemen, let me impress upon you the deep responsibility which rests with you. Soon our work will be ended; the Judge will charge you on the law applicable to this case, and then in your hands will be left the fate of this unfortunate prisoner. Gentlemen, weigh well this evidence; let no undue prejudice have a hold upon your mind, but let your endeavor be simply to give a verdict based on the evidence presented, giving to the prisoner, as of right belongs to him, the benefit of every doubt.

EVIDENCE OF JOSEPH A. MORA.

I live at No. 235 Fourteenth-street; I am agent for the United States and Brazil Steamship Company; I have known Pellicier a year; I knew him in Havana; I never heard any complaints of him; he had no means; his cousin, a porter in Havana, gave me directions to give him money for his absolute expense; I gave him $15 the day of the murder; he had been on my steamers.

Cross-examination—I had no association with him in Havana; he was called Theodore Martinez; I had never given him money before; he came to my office, No. 17 Broadway, on the 22d of November for the money; I offered him a situation on one of the steamers; he wanted one; I tried to get him one; he made a trip about June last; I don't know what he has been doing since.

Re-direct—I told him to come to my house when he was out of employment; he gave me the signature of Theo. Martinez.

Re-cross—There was nothing said about returning it; he asked about orders from his cousin for money; I gave him fifteen dollars; he was owing ten or twelve for board.

EVIDENCE OF MISS IDA MAY.

I live at No. 39 Lispenard-street; on the day of the murder Ed. and Pellicier were at my house two hours in the afternoon; they went out at six, when we went down to tea.

EVIDENCE OF MISS LOUISE STUART.

I have seen Viela; he had a knife two weeks ago; he put it on a stove; I told him to put it away.

EVIDENCE OF MISS LUCY PELTIER.

My mother lives at No. 178 Gold-street, near Concord-street; Viela was cook at my house in Eighth-street from September to December; he had no money when he came to me; he had no clothes nor nothing; he made the girls wash his clothes in the house; I paid him $45 when he left; he was at my house with Ed. the day after the murder; he was saying Otero was killed; he said Pellicier took money from him; Pellicier was of no account; he was quite stupid; Viela was quite smart.

EVIDENCE OF MRS. PARSONS.

I live at the Hotel de Cuba, Bleecker-street; I knew all these parties; I live in No. 5, third floor; it's opposite Viela's; some one came up stairs that night to Viela's room and didn't go in; I saw Ed. that night at nine; I had a dispute with the cook about the hour; I saw him at the front door; he had the key; I was in my room most of the time; no one went into Miss Sand's room.

EVIDENCE OF EMILIO GARCIA.

Edward said Viela came home about 10 o'clock; he told me so at 12:30 or 1 o'clock to-day; he said Viela was very tired.

Certain witnesses for the defence not being present the court adjourned until to-day at 10 A. M. The case will undoubtedly occupy the whole of the day and possibly to-morrow.

HO! FOR AQUA FIRMA.

Good Skating for a Season and Vivid Dreams of More—A Snow-Storm Unexpectedly Nipping "Carnivals" in the Bud—A Sabbatarian Protest.

After the troublous vicissitudes of last week, the pleasant sunshine and exhilarating breeze of the past two days came to us trebly welcomed. There were few if any grumblers if the north wind was a little rude, and pleasant smiles blossomed in the wrinkles under parti-colored noses. The crisp, hard frost, beneath the feet makes mirthful music after a week of pedestrian misery in mud. At last the skaters had a time just made to suit their slippery tricks, and they enjoyed it to their hearts' content. The lakes in the Park were crowded by joyous laughing thousands. Crowds came and went in carriages and on foot, and those who loitered along the Terrace or lay cozy spectators amid their furs, were just as jolly as the happy ones below.

To the entrance to the Fifth-avenue pond, the exclusives rolled up behind prancing grays or well-fed chestnuts reined by the careful fingers of gentlemen of color, and Major OATMAN received his guests in all the effulgence of his "chapeau noir," and luxurious beard to match. Many thousand visitors must have gladdened the heart of the hospitable Major, as all who came, came joyously and went home happier still. The ice on this pond was in excellent condition, skaters having been carefully excluded during the thaw, so that the surface was not cut up by ill-timed amusement, if it could be called amusement to skate as many did last week in the Park through seas of snow-broth. Such was this happy state of things for three whole days. Think of it! three whole days of regular habits, after such an exhibition of loose behaviour as we have had. Why it was too great and too sudden a reform in such profligate weather to place much dependence on its continuance. Nevertheless, hope kept budding in the hearts of skaters, and tournaments and carnivals and base-ball matches were planned by eager coteries. But, alas for the uncertainty of sublunary things, and for the scepticism that doubts the oracular ring around the moon! The sun put on a fleecy nightcap before he went to rest last night, and there were fuss and feathers shortly after. About four o'clock the snow began to fall in little homœopathic pills, which piled themselves into consequence in an hour or so on every thing on which they rested; even the sacred sites of skateland were not exempt. Gloomier grew the night as the hours advanced. "Young maidens with love-drinking eyes" grew suddenly cold to all comers, and shook their powdered locks in grim denial at lively-limbed Apollos, in snowy epaulettes, who whispered with insinuating sweetness, "Stay, oh! stay." They wouldn't; they took off their iron things and they went home to their mammas in thousands, and they put their pretty little feet on polished fenders, and they read the last new novel, bless their wisdoms, for the snow fell thick without. Up rose the hissing rocket and down came the sparkling stars among the lingerers for the promised "carnival" on the Fifth-avenue pond. Bright shone the calcium lights on the bearded populace below, but the expected flood of beauty came not. Here and there some lingering fair, escorted by a dozen cavaliers, made havoc among hearts, but masquers there were none.

SKATING ON THE SABBATH.

BROOKLYN, Monday, Jan. 22, 1866.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your article on "Skating," this morning, touches a subject we are glad to see has at last been noticed—the propriety of indulging in this exhilarating pastime on Sunday. It is, perhaps, a little remarkable that the press has had so little to say in condemnation of this practice, and it certainly is a matter of surprise and regret that the Central Park Commissioners, aided by a branch of that equally excellent institution, the Metropolitan Police, have been instrumental in not only encouraging this popular Sabbath-breaking pastime, but, in fact, in inaugurating it under the guise of what may be termed a necessary evil.

Were we a Parisian people in point of Sabbath morals, such things might pass as common place, and an attempt to point out their evil tendencies might be laughed to scorn. But, as a law-abiding Christian people, we do wrong in permitting such things to encroach upon the heretofore Sabbath keeping strictness of our local institutions and government. We rejoice in the thoroughness with which the police, undaunted by ingenious arguments of "toil worn working men and women" and others, who pressed their claims for Sabbath recreations, crushed out the first attempts of French and German theatrical managers to bring disgrace upon the metropolis by instituting regular Sunday theatricals, and we admire the spirit with which the police have suppressed dance-houses, base-ball playing, &c., on that day, and yet each of these amusements have as strong a claim upon Christian forbearance, on the score of indispensable exercise, as the Sunday skaters' pies. Now, lest the foregoing suggestions may be regarded by some of your readers as the fruit of an over-zealous Sabbatarian mind, viewing the subject from a straight-laced churchman's standpoint, I will add that, as native of New-York City, of American ancestry, I watch with jealous eye the purity of our American institutions, while I detect with surprise and regret a disposition on the part of the people and the local government to give way to allurements which have rendered some European cities an "abomination on the face of the earth." None enjoy more than your correspondent a participation in outdoor sports, among which is skating, boating, sailing, &c.; but the mind which can enjoy these pastimes on Sunday, regardless of the injunction that there is a proper time for such things, is surely suffering from a state of depravity calling rather for missionary sympathy and advice than encouragement through the press or "aid and comfort" at the hands of either the Central Park Commissioners or Metropolitan Police.

W. W.

BASE BALL MATCH ON SKATES.

A base ball match on skates took place yesterday afternoon, on the Passaic River, at Newark, between the Eureka and Active Clubs of that city, and which resulted in the defeat of the Actives. There were six innings played, at the end of which the score stood: Eureka, 26; Active, 16. The game, which was a very interesting one, was witnessed by between four and five thousand persons, including many ladies, and also many gentlemen from New-York, Elizabeth, Rahway and other localities.

AN ALLEGED PRIVATEER.

Spain and Chili—Suspicion of Intended Destruction of Spanish Commerce—The Meteor Cleared and Seized.

The steamship *Meteor*, which was built in Boston by Mr. FORBES and others, with a view to being used in the pursuit of the pirate *Alabama*, and was paid for by Boston merchants, has been lying at this port for some time. She is represented to be a rapid sailer, and well adapted for the purposes of a privateer, her speed being set down at eighteen miles an hour. This vessel, it appears, has been closely watched for some days by persons in the service of the Spanish government, and they eventually concluded that she was intended to be officered at some point on the South American coast by Chilian officers, whence she was to be used for the destruction of Spanish commerce on the high seas. For several days active preparations have been going on on board for leaving this port and proceeding to sea, apparently as a vessel in regular merchant service.

Meantime an affidavit was filed with the proper authorities by Mr. PODESTAT, a member of the Mexican delegation at Washington, in which it is set forth that according to the belief of that gentleman, the *Meteor* was fitted out for the purpose of seizing and capturing the ships and property of Spanish citizens on the high seas, under a commission of the government of Chili, with which the government of Spain was at war; that this was to be done under the authority of the government of Chili, and that the escape of the vessel would be in violation of the treaties between Spain and the United States.

Yesterday the *Meteor*, Capt. KEMBLE, was cleared at the Custom-house for Panama. She was lying at the Wall-street ferry on the Brooklyn side of the river, and just as the crew were preparing to drop out into the stream one of the officers from United States Marshal MURRAY'S office stepped on board, and took charge of the vessel, and detained her from any further preparations of a sea-going character. Under these circumstances the *Meteor* is held to await the further action of the government of the United States. Application has been made to the United States District Attorney to accept bonds from her owners, so that she may be enabled to proceed on her voyage. The United States District Court will have to decide whether the bonds may be taken and the vessel released, and pending the necessary proceedings to this end it becomes necessary to have appraisers appointed, whose duty will be to examine the vessel and report upon her value.

It appears that the vessel was ready on Monday, and that on that day application was made at the Custom-house for her clearance, but owing to the Spanish authorities having objected it was deemed best to wait and have the ship examined to see if there were on board of her any cannon or other munitions of war. This was done, and no trace of any such warlike elements found, hence the granting of the clearance yesterday.

It is said that several Chilian officers had been traced to Panama, but at that point the Spanish agents lost sight of them. From the facts in connection with the course pursued by the Custom-house officials in the case it is apparent that the Spanish authorities have been very tardy in following up their work, and that it was owing to their failure to produce such proof of dishonorable purpose on the part of the *Meteor* as would justify her detention that the clearance was ultimately granted.

The Fenian Privateer Cuba.

Our Naval reporter has been making vigilant search for the Fenian privateer reported to have sailed on Monday. The story goes that the steamer in question is the *Cuba*, better known as the United States gunboat *Fort Morgan*, whose name was changed from the *Admiral*. She was built by S. K. POOL, Esq., at Fairhaven, Conn., and sold to the Navy Department in 1863. She made her first cruise as a supply steamer in February, 1864. She is 280 feet in length, 30 feet beam, 17 feet depth of hold, and 1,248 tuns burden. She was purchased at auction sale, at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, on the 5th September last, by WARD & Co., for $70,000, who fitted her out for the Havana trade. It is said she changed hands about two weeks ago, and our informant, an Irishman, said she was fitting out for a Fenian privateer. The same party informed us that Mr. O'BRIEN, formerly of the clipper-ship *Dreadnought*, now an Admiral in the Fenian navy, was to go out in her. If this be true the Fenians have a splendid vessel for preying upon British commerce. The shipping news from the Associated Press of Saturday, says under the head of clearances, "Steamship *Cuba*, SUNDBERG, Baltimore." Here are some suspicious circumstances: First—What does a ship of her tonnage want in the coasting trade to Baltimore? Second—Capt. SUNDBERG is not Capt. "Sunburst?" Third—She was not advertised for Havana or even Baltimore. Freights do not come so easy now-a-days that people do not advertise for them. Supposing the question to be settled that the Fenians have actually managed to get out with a privateer then the result will be that the British steamers of to-day (Wednesday) and the Cunarder due at Boston, as well as the Saturday packets, are all liable to fall into the hands of the bould boy of Erin. It possibly may be the intention of the boys alleged to be afloat to man some of their prizes, and, if this be the case, they will make sad havoc among the Britishers before the boasted wooden walls of Britannia do anything to stop her career. There can be no question that quantities of arms and munitions of war have been changing hands at a brisk rate lately, and the F. B. is said to have purchased a large proportion of them. It is true that a few hundred weapons will suffice to arm a cruiser with four or five pieces of marine ordnance. Another rumor comes to us from another source that the privateer is a Chilian letter-of-marque, under command of Lieut. STARR.

Washington in the Nineteenth Century—Lecture by Dr. Osgood.

Rev. SAMUEL OSGOOD, D. D., delivered a very eloquent and ably-written lecture before the Historical Society last evening. The subject was "Washington in the Nineteenth Century." He said that WASHINGTON lived to see sixty-seven birthdays, and when sixty-seven are added to 1799—the year in which he died—we had 1866, and February 22, 1866, will close the cycle of days in his second life. Since his death, WASHINGTON had been a living power on earth as never before. In the first life of WASHINGTON, the first period covered twenty-seven years, and might be called his *preparation*. The second period opened after an interval during which the tyranny of English rule was developing itself; that was his great *war career*—beginning with 1775, and closing with 1783. His third or *civic* period then began, covering the remaining sixteen years of his life. When he died, he was nearer the heart of the nation than ever. His life began and continued, and the end was not yet, for it took about the usual term of human life, seventy years, to show a great man's place. Our national idea was that we should unite many soils, people and parties in one country, government and civilization. WASHINGTON had been a mighty power in securing our territorial unity, and he lived still in that unity of the country whose many sections he did so much to make one. The same influence which WASHINGTON held in harmonizing the antagonistic principles and parties of the Republic under our law he exercised in reconciling differences of race and habits in our civilization and humanity; he led the manifest destiny of our country not only by thus representing its idea of many in one, but by adding new states to that [illegible] power [illegible] still carried out his will. Want of space compels the [illegible] of this lecture to be brief. The lecturer closed with the following elegant peroration: GEORGE WASHINGTON, ABRAHAM LINCOLN—and between them a line of Presidents unequaled, on the whole, in integrity and efficiency by any dynasty of princes in history; the last name says amen to the first, and in view of the whole array, with honor to nearly all and charity to the few most open to our censure, it is easy to say, Long live the Republic of WASHINGTON, and God bless ANDREW JOHNSON, President of the United States!

On motion of BENJ. R. WINTHROP, Esq., resolutions commemorative of the late R. B. MINTURN, G. S. ROBBINS and THOMAS D. SEDGWICK were adopted.

The Testimonial to the Brave Pilots.

The Treasurer of the Boardman Pilot Fund, A. A. LOW, Esq., desires us to acknowledge through our columns the following subscriptions:

John D. Jones, $50; Moses H. Grinnell, $50; Joseph Morrison, $50; Williams & Guion, $25; A. A. Low & Bros., $50; Snow & Burgess, $100; Nathaniel & Geo. Griswold, $50; Frothingham & Baylis, $25; J. Atkins & Co., $25; John Wilson & Sons, $25; D. R. & Son, $25; Archer & Bro., $50. A. B. Y., $5; total $530.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

SIGMA PHI.—The Sigma Phi Club of the City of New-York held their annual reunion and supper on Monday evening, at the Maison Dorée. The club is composed of the graduate members of the various chapters of the Sigma Phi Society, one of the oldest of the college secret societies, who have become residents of the metropolis and its vicinity. About seventy members sat down to the table, which was set out with all the resources of the Maison Dorée. After the viands had been disposed of, fresh speeches and old songs were the order of the night till far into the small hours. Among the speeches we may mention as specially noteworthy those of Rev. Dr. Eaton, of Madison University; Rev. J. W. Hastings, Attorney-General Cochrane, Deputy Collector Wheeler, Hon. T. E. Tomlinson, H. H. Anderson, G. M. Spier, Dr. L. A. Sayre, C. A. Davison, John E. Parsons, T. M. North, R. D. Benedict and O. P. C. Billings. Letters were read from Gen. D. Butterfield, C. T. Cromwell and others. The election of officers for the ensuing year resulted in the choice of Hon. JOHN T. HOFFMAN as President of the club.

AN INTELLIGENT SPORT.—Mr. R. W. DODD and his dog *Sport*, of the French poodle breed, paid us a visit yesterday, for the purpose of exhibiting *Sport's* literary and other accomplishments. *Sport* first selected any letter of the alphabet from a pack of lettered cards spread on the floor; then spelled his own name, his master's and those of several other persons, seldom making a mistake in his orthography and showing his ability to take a high position in any spelling class he may join. *Sport* is also a good arithmetician, being evidently well grounded in the primary rules. Shutting doors, opening them, jumping through hoops, &c., appeared to be a pleasant relaxation from his literary and arithmetical exercises. Altogether we were impressed with the idea that the dog was the most intelligent "sport" we had ever met. He resides with his master at No. 8 Forrest-street, Williamsburgh.

THE NEW STEAMSHIP RISING STAR.—This new side-wheel steamship just completed for the New-York Mail Steamship Company, will be opened to the inspection of the public on Thursday next, between the hours of 10 and 4 o'clock. She is a very fine specimen of naval architecture, and for symmetry of form, strength of construction, richness of decorations, and elegance in the appointments of her saloons and staterooms, she rivals anything afloat. Cards of admission may be obtained at the office of the company, No. 10 Barclay-street, or upon the pier, No. 46, North River.

CITIZENS' HORSE GUARD BALL.—The members of the Citizens' Horse Guard, an independent and semi-military organization, held their tenth annual ball, last evening, at the Union Assembly Rooms, corner of Grand and Elizabeth streets. The ball-room was lavishly decorated with flags, and the festival, as usual with the natives of the Fatherland, was well attended and highly successful. The success was mainly attributable to the exertions of Capt. Chr. Brod, Lieut. August Spiegel, Lieut. G. Conrad, Lieut. Gustav Spiegel, Dr. William Bunk, Dr. Chr. Hearer, and the other members of the Committee of Arrangements.

DEATH BY A FALL.—An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner WILDEY, at the New-York Hospital, on the body of PATRICK FOSTER, who died from the effects of injuries received on Monday afternoon, by a fall down a flight of stairs, on the premises of No. 79 Pearl-street, occupied by M. COTTRELL & Co., in whose employ he was at the time. When received at the hospital a fracture of the base of the skull was discovered, which resulted in death. A verdict of accidental death was rendered by the jury. The deceased was a native of Ireland and 29 years of age.

THE CHARITY BALL.—The charity ball, which takes place at the Academy of Music on Monday next, is to be one of the most brilliant and fashionable affairs of the season. The boxes have been all sold, and at prices that have paid the whole expenses. The last sales were at $100 each.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

THE AMOUNTS EXPENDED BY KINGS COUNTY FOR WAR PURPOSES.—At a meeting of the Board of Supervisors, held last evening, the County Treasurer submitted a statement, prepared for the Bureau of Military Statistics at Albany, of all moneys expended by the county for war purposes from 1861 to Dec. 31, 1865, together with the sources from which the money was received. The amounts paid were as follows:

1861—For relief to families of volunteers, with interest on loans	$202,074 01
1862—Bounties, relief and interest	597,258 68
1863—Bounties, &c., with services of National Guard	708,322 38
1864—Bounties, relief and interest	2,843,255 84
1865—Bounties, &c., principal on county loans, and services of National Guard	1,327,781 84
Total	$5,678,687 75

The following are the sources from which the money was obtained;

From county taxes in 1861 to 1865, inclusive	$1,396,783 85
From county loans, 1862 to 1865, inclusive	3,033,504 30
From State Paymaster-General to reimburse the county for expenses incurred under call of troops Dec. 19, 1864, $1,261,535, in New-York State bonds, net proceeds of sale of same, and premium on loans	1,248,399 66
Total	$5,678,687 75
The funded debt of the county, Dec. 31, 1865, was	$2,464,000 00
The floating debt was, same date	544,504 30
Total	$3,008,504 30
Amount bearing 6 per cent. interest	$1,787,000 00
Amount bearing 7 per cent. interest	1,221,504 30
Total	$3,008,504 30

KINGS COUNTY BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.—At a meeting of the board yesterday, the committee upon the subject reported in favor of increasing the salary of the Judge of the Brooklyn City Court, from $3,500 to $5,000 per annum; and in favor of increasing the yearly salary of the Assistant District-Attorney to $3,500. Both reports were adopted. Supervisor SCHOLES moved that the Bounty Committee be authorized to give duplicate checks to the Farmers' and Citizens' Bank for those which were stolen from the messenger of the bank in New-York a few days since, on an affidavit of the officers of the bank being filed that said checks were stolen, and filing a bond of indemnity. The motion was carried. The Military Committee reported in favor of hiring drill-room and armory for Company D, Fifty-second Regiment, in Union Hall, Eastern District, at $200 a year. Also in favor of hiring rooms in Union Hall, corner of Scholes and Leonard streets, for Companies C and H, same regiment, at $200 a year rent for each. The resolutions attached to the report were adopted, and the board shortly after adjourned.

SNEAK THIEVING.—A sneak thief entered the house of Mr. DAVIS, No. 157 Duffield-street, on Monday evening, and stole an overcoat valued at $47 from the hall. He was noticed by the owner of the coat, who pursued, and overtaking him, took hold of his coat-collar. The thief, maintaining his presence of mind, threatened to blow his captor's brains with a pistol, which had the effect of inducing him to release his grasp, and the thief escaped with the coat. The same evening the house of Mrs. RICHARDSON, No. 165 York-street, was visited by a sneak, and robbed of two silver watches, a gold ring, a Colt's revolver, &c., in all valued at $47.

ROBBED IN THE STREET.—A young lad in the employ of Mr. G. T. JENKS, lawyer, was accosted by a fellow, dressed in sailors' clothes, at the corner of Fulton and Pierrepont streets, yesterday, and robbed of $97 in bills, which he grabbed from his hand.

DISCHARGED.—ALEX. EVANS, arrested on suspicion of picking pockets on the city cars, was examined before Justice CORNWELL yesterday, and there being no evidence against him, he was discharged from custody.

BROOKLYN CITY COURT—Jan. 24—Nos. 62, 9, 44, 47, 60, 53, 102, 72, 15.

NEW-JERSEY.

THE HOBOKEN BOUNTY FRAUDS—SURRENDER OF COL. BAKER.—It is stated, from reliable sources, that Col. LOUIS BAKER, late United States detective, for the arrest of whom a warrant had been issued on a charge of being implicated with ALLEN, HUGHES and RILEY in the Hoboken bounty frauds, went before United States Commissioner JACKSON, of Jersey City, on Monday afternoon, and delivered himself up. After an explanation by Col. BAKER of the part he took in the transaction, he was allowed to go at large on parole. The announcement that THEODORE ALLEN was admitted to bail late on Saturday night was premature, in consequence of one of the gentlemen who had promised to become one of the sureties finally declining to have anything to do with the matter. Yesterday afternoon ALLEN was taken before United States Commissioner WHITEHEAD at Newark, and gave bail in the sum of $10,000, to appear for trial before the United States District Court now in session at Trenton.

JERSEY CITY COMMON COUNCIL PROCEEDINGS.—At a meeting of the Jersey City Common Council last night, Alderman O'NEIL, Chairman of the Committee on Finance, reported that they had disposed of the bounty bonds, held by JOHN ARMSTRONG for $60,000; the National Bank of the Metropolis for $34,006; the Jersey City Insurance Company for $15,000, and others at par. The appointment of [illegible] VAN HORN, as engineer of No. 1 engine company, and J. W. MCCARTY, as engineer of No. 5 engine, at a salary of $800 per annum each, was confirmed. A resolution offered by Alderman QUAIFE, was adopted, instructing the Chief of Police to have all persons found selling liquor without licenses on the Sabbath day, arrested according to law.

The Drafted Men.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

When the war first broke out hundreds of thousands of volunteers sprang to arms at the call of the government, but as the conflict continued longer than was expected, and our armies needed reinforcements, the ranks could no longer be filled by voluntary enlistment, and hence Congress was compelled to pass the Conscription Law. The quotas of the towns were announced and drafting took place. Those who were conscripted had the choice of going to war themselves, of sending a substitute, or paying $300. Those upon whom the draft fell filled the quotas of the towns.

Had this policy then continued the drafted men would have had no right to complain; but immediately after the second draft a new mode of filling the quotas of the towns was adopted. The State offered bounties, counties offered bounties, and towns offered large bounties. Drafted men received sufficient aid to get their substitutes. Bounties as high as $1,000 and $1,200 were offered. A friend of ours was drafted, and drew $800 from the town and county. He procured a substitute for $750, and put $50 in his pocket; so that the oftener he was drafted the better he was off. The towns virtually met the draft by the large sums they voted to fill their quotas, and the bill of drafted men was paid by general tax.

In the first draft many tax-payers were included, and they had to pay their $300 for themselves and afterward their proportion of the general tax to pay for others. We know of a farmer whose two sons were drafted, and as the town did not lift a finger to lighten the burden, he was compelled to pay $600 for them, and for the subsequent drafts he had to help pay for other people's sons besides, so that an unequal burden was laid upon him. In the first calls a few men had to fill the town's quota—in subsequent calls the towns themselves filled the quotas.

We know of many men who could ill afford to pay their $300, but they were compelled to do it or go to the field. A town should treat its citizens all alike—it should not let a part pay the bill themselves to fill the quota, and then turn around and pay the bill for others. This is marked injustice and favoritism.

We hold that the towns should reimburse those men who filled their quotas on the first calls either by going when drafted, by furnishing substitutes, or by paying $300. Each of these men should receive $300 from the town, and this amount being assumed by the town would make the filling of all the quotas a common burden. [illegible] the towns should not pay these men, but we have not heard the result. Common justice requires that either the towns or the State take action in the matter. As we said before, if this policy had been adopted to contribute the conscripted men in the early part of the struggle would have no reason to complain; but as the towns and State saved those who were drafted or liable to draft afterward from personal expense, this policy should apply to all, and these men should be reimbursed, and then they [illegible] their share in paying the expense, instead of having it thrown upon them personally. Self-interest on the part of the towns would throw this burden upon persons; but justice would require that it be assumed by *the whole* in their case as well as in subsequent ones.

A COUNTRY SUBSCRIBER.

Equalizing Military Bounties.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 16, 1866.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I have read with much interest the editorial and other remarks in your paper relative to equalizing the bounties of our now citizen soldiers, and while I would not wish our treasury to be still further embarrassed by the addition of any unnecessary expenditure, yet I do feel that justice should be done our soldiers.

In the report of Paymaster-General BRICE, published this morning, he makes a statement which may lead people who are not posted to the contrary (and many there are who are not) to suppose that a portion of our soldiers were not willing to stand by our country in her need of veterans, and refused to reënlist and get the bounty which it is now proposed to give them. Allow me through your columns to explain the statement.

The act of Congress which inaugurated the system of reënlistments allowed none to reënlist who had not served full two years. At the time the reënlistments stopped, there were many regiments which had been raised in the Summer and Fall of 1862, with little or no inducements of bounty, whose two-years' probation required but a few days to become complete. Thus they were debarred from reënlisting; but still they fought on as bravely and bore more the brunt of the battle than the "Veterans," till complete victory crowned our arms, and they were discharged, and received but the paltry $100 United States Government bounty.

Now, Mr. Editor, should such men as these be allowed to go unrepaid while others have received hundreds of dollars—almost a small fortune? Trusting I have not trespassed too long on your valuable time, I will sign myself

A SOLDIER OF '62.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

SCUTTLE.—On Sunday night the house of J. L. PHELPS, Esq., No. 62 John-street, was saved by the Burglar Alarm Telegraph from burglars, who had broken open his scuttle. E. HOLMES, No. 198 Broadway.

The settlement of the suffrage question is second only to that of coffee. The best in the world is KENT'S EAST INDIA COFFEE. For sale by all grocers. Wholesale Depot No. 154 Reade-st.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.

Scotia	Jan. 24	New-York	Liverpool
City of Manchester	Jan. 24	New-York	Liverpool
Hibernia	Jan. 27	New-York	Glasgow
City of New-York	Jan. 27	New-York	Liverpool
Pennsylvania	Jan. 27	New-York	Liverpool
Hansa	Jan. 27	New-York	Bremen
Asia	Jan. 31	Boston	Liverpool
City of Dublin	Jan. 31	New-York	Liverpool
Washington	Jan. 31	New-York	Havre

FROM EUROPE.

Germania	Jan. 10	Hamburg	New-York
Pennsylvania	Jan. 10	Liverpool	New-York
City of Boston	Jan. 10	Liverpool	New-York
Washington	Jan. 13	Havre	New-York
Java	Jan. 13	Liverpool	New-York
New-York	Jan. 16	Southampton	New-York
Fulton	Jan. 17	Havre	New-York
The Queen	Jan. 17	Liverpool	New-York
Etna	Jan. 17	Liverpool	New-York
Bavaria	Jan. 20	Hamburg	New-York
Britannia	Jan. 20	Glasgow	New-York
Africa	Jan. 20	Liverpool	Boston

New-Orleans, Havana and S. America.

Eagle	Jan. 24	N. Y.	Havana
Winchester	Jan. 24	N. Y.	New-Orleans
Morning Star	Jan. 27	N. Y.	New-Orleans
Corsica	Jan. 27	N. Y.	Havana and Nassau
North America	Jan. 23	N. Y.	Rio
Henry Chauncey	Feb. 1	N. Y.	Aspinwall

Departure of Ocean Mails.

Mails for Europe, via Liverpool, per steamer *Scotia*, close to-day at 9:30 A. M.; via Portland, per steamer *North American*, at 1:30 P. M., on Friday.

Mails for Havana, per steamer *Eagle*, close to-day at 2 P. M.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

East Mails close at	[illegible]
Western and Southwestern Mails	[illegible]
Long Island	[illegible]
Newport and Fall River	[illegible]
New-York Central Railroad	[illegible]
North Mails	[illegible]
North Mails	[illegible]
South Mails	[illegible]

Passengers Sailed.

In steamship Manhattan, for Havana and Vera Cruz—T. J. McCormick, Louis Daur, [illegible]

Passengers Arrived.

JAN. 23—*In steamship The Queen, from Liverpool*—Wm. Tobin, Levi Lewis and son, Christopher Benz, Samuel Houston, Dr. Craine, Mrs. Greenway, Mrs. Spragral, and 170 in the steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises ..... 7 17 | Sun sets ..... 5 08 | Moon sets 12 57

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.. 11 | Gov. Island.. 12 01 | Hell Gate.. 1 [illegible] P. M.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK......TUESDAY, Jan. 23.

Cleared.

Steamships Meteor, Kimble, Panama, Cary & Co.; Neptune, Baker, Boston, Neptune Steamship Co.; Manhattan, Turner, Havana and Vera Cruz, C. A. Whitney; Montezuma (Br.) Hanshaw, Kingston, Jam., Howland & Aspinwall.

Steamers Miami, Clark, Boston, Whitney & Hathaway; Admiral, Hier, Philadelphia, Thorp & Tobias. [illegible]

Arrived.

Steamship The Queen, (Br.) Grace, Liverpool [illegible]

Steamship San Salvador, Atkins, Savannah, with mdse. and passengers to Garrison & Allen.

Steamship Gulf Stream, Mount, Mobile, with mdse. to Smith & Dunning.

Steamship Chase, Roath, Savannah Jan. 19, with mdse. [illegible]

Steamer Ellen S. Terry, Brice, Newbern, N. C., 48 hours, with mdse. and passengers to C. Goodspeed.

Ship Glad Tidings, Thomson, Liverpool, with mdse. to Wm. & Alfred Nelson. [illegible]

Ship Havre, (Norw.,) Hansen, Malaga Dec. 3, passed Gibraltar 12th, with fruit &c., to Funch, Meincke & Wendt. [illegible]

Ship Constellation, Hoole, Liverpool Nov. 23, with mdse. [illegible]

Bark Fenland, (Russ.,) Fontell, Malaga 44 ds., [illegible]

Bark New-York, Hooper, Palermo 63 ds., passed Gibraltar Dec. 9, with fruit to James Borland. [illegible]

Bark Bessie Harris, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Woodworth, Ascension Island 46 ds., in ballast to master. Left no vessels.

Brig Lone Star, (of Liverpool, N. S.,) Demerara 30 ds., with sugar to G. Wheelwright & Co. [illegible]

Brig Henriette, Duncomb, of and from Bermuda 11 ds., with salt to McColl & Frith.

Brig Mary J. Williams, (of Lunenburg, N. S.,) Hunt, Marseilles 73 ds., [illegible] to Overton & Co.

Schr. Willie Dill, Gordon, Wilmington, N. C., 7 ds., with naval stores and cotton.

Schr. Jenny Lind, Graves, Duck Creek, Del., 3 ds., with corn.

Schr. Sarah Cullen, Collins, Baltimore 4 ds., with coal to E. Onnard.

Schr. Asa Eldridge, Hickman, Virginia, with wood.

Schr. Jesse L. Leach, Grace, Norfolk 3 ds., with wood.

SAILED—Steamship Manhattan.

WIND—At sunset, W., with snow.

Below.

Ship John Bright, Demar, from Liverpool Dec. 11.

Bark Quickstep, from West Indies.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Jan. 23—Arr. steamer Wm. Kennedy, from Baltimore.

Miscellaneous.

The bark Scotland, from Apalachicola, arrived 22d, reports: Jan. 20, at 9:30 P. M., off the Highlands, came in collision with Norwegian ship Havre; [illegible]

The dismasted bark reported as at anchor outside the Lightship, in this morning's paper, and supposed to have been in collision with ship Glad Tidings, is the bark Scotland, and was in collision with Norwegian ship Havre.

RETURNED.—Ship Graham's Polly, Burgess, sailed from New-York Jan. 4, for Glasgow; [illegible]

BOSTON, Jan. 23.—The schr. City Point, from Boston for Beaufort, S. C., is ashore on Chatham Bar, and is throwing her cargo overboard.

Domestic Ports.

HOLMES' HOLE, Jan. 20—Arr. schr. James Alderdice, Howell, Georgetown, D. C., for Boston.

Sailed—Brig Star Castle; schrs. J. S. Austin, Sarah A. Hammond, H. Hammond and Ariosto.

Jan. 21—Arr. [illegible]; Laura T. Chester, Hawes, Rappahannock River, Va., for Boston; Winged Racer, Bernard, Nansemond, Va., for Boston; Julia Baker, Baker, New-York, for Boston.

Sailed—Schr. Jonas Smith, Boston.

Jan. 22—Arr. brigs Martha A. Berry, of Portland, Bradford, Key West 11th inst. for Boston; John Aviles, Tracy, Philadelphia, for Boston; schrs. George S. Fogg, Paine, [illegible] for Boston; Nil Desperandum, Reich, Nansemond, Va., [illegible] Wm. Tibbitts [illegible]

Sailed—Schrs. Laura J. Chester, Winged Racer, Geo. S. Fogg, Nil Desperandum; [illegible] Wm. Tibbitts.

[illegible]

In port—Brigs Monticello, Martha A. Berry, John Aviles; schrs. E. L. Toy, Grace Girdler, Alice Parker, Willow, Convoy, James Alderdice, Ben, Julia Baker and D. Talbot.

Foreign Ports.

At Demerara, Dec. 16, bark Delaware, from New-York, discharging.

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TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

[illegible] PROPHETIC ALMANAC FOR 1866 [illegible]

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